

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 9.

COLORING OF SAUSAGE CASINGS.

The federal meat inspection service is maintaining strictly its regulations prohibiting the use of coloring matter in sausages. The government regulations permit the coloring of the outside of casings where the coloring matter does not penetrate through the casing to the sausage meat, but that is all. Warning is given against the use of coloring matter in the water in which sausages are cooked. The Bureau has issued instructions on these points to inspectors as follows:

By referring to Service Announcements, April 15, 1909, page 31, inspectors will see that instructions are given regarding the coloring of casings. The application of the permitted colors to sausage casings or other casings is permitted provided the character of the casing is such that the color will not penetrate into the meat food product contained in the casing.

Inspectors in charge of meat inspection are required to see that no coloring matter or dye is used in the water in which sausages or other meat food products are cooked. The momentary dipping of sausage in casings in solutions of permitted colors is allowed, provided the color does not penetrate the casings.

Inspectors in charge are directed to obtain and forward to the Washington office information concerning the use of colors for sausage casings other than cloth in establishments under their supervision. The manner in which the coloring material is applied, the names of the colors used, the brands of the sausages to which the coloring is applied, the amount of sausage sold in colored casings, and any other pertinent information which can be secured should be reported.

MEAT INSPECTION CHANGES.

The U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, in charge of federal meat inspection, announces the following recent additions to the list of establishments having government inspection: Armour & Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; Swift & Company, Dover, Del.; *Cudahy Packing Company, Washington, D. C.; *Miller & Hart, Chicago, Ill.; *H. S. Davis, Cavenish, Vt.; *Mahoney Bros., Wallace, Idaho; *Coey Packing Company, Chicago, Ill.

Inspection has been discontinued at the following establishments: *F. A. Stevens, Osburn, Idaho; F. A. Stevens, Wallace, Idaho; Jeremiah Murphy Packing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Victoria Blouin, Salem, Mass.

In both lists the establishments at which slaughtering is done are indicated by a star. The others are branch or wholesale houses where no slaughtering is done.

Want a good position? Watch page 48.

OKLAHOMA MAY CHARGE FOR MEAT INSPECTION

The Attorney General of the State of Oklahoma has announced that the State has the right to establish a system of meat inspection, and to make all packers in the State pay for it. That the State Board of Agriculture has authority to appoint meat inspectors for the packinghouses at Oklahoma City, Shawnee, Sapulpa and all other points, and that the old territorial meat inspection law is still in force, is the holding of Attorney General Charles West.

This opinion was given in reply to an inquiry from the board as to whether it had the right to appoint such inspectors, and whether the inspection fee of 25 cents per head would apply in such cases. A fee of 25 cents for each animal slaughtered at a big packinghouse would mean a big revenue for the State from that source alone. It would

also mean a burden that no packer, big or little, could bear.

The Attorney General also holds that under the Oklahoma law a State inspection is required, even if the meat is intended for interstate shipment and is inspected by the federal authorities.

These are both new and startling rulings. Oklahoma is rapidly becoming an important packing center, and Morris and the S. & S. Company are each building three-million-dollar plants at Oklahoma city. An enforcement of the law according to the interpretation given, necessitating two inspections, government and State, with the State charging 25 cents per head for each animal inspected, would quickly and effectually drive all packinghouse enterprises out of the State. No packer could exist under such conditions.

PACKERS COMPLAIN OF NEW LIVESTOCK RATES

A complaint has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington by T. M. Sinclair & Co., Ltd., of Cedar Rapids, Ia., against railroad rates on livestock to Eastern points. The charge is made that the roads have so fixed their new rates to New York, Boston and other Eastern points that Chicago packers are given a preference over those at other points.

It is stated that the average rate on hogs to Chicago from points in Iowa is 21 cents per 100 pounds. The Iowa Railroad Commission has fixed the charge of 11 cents on hogs from points in Iowa to Cedar Rapids. The cured meats going from Cedar Rapids to Chicago carry a rate of 13½ cents. This makes a total charge of 24½ cents on the meat when it is packed in Cedar Rapids. Although this in itself is pointed out as discriminating, the roads on Aug. 15 propose to raise the rate on dressed meats to 15½

cents, making the total charge to Chicago 26½ cents. The new rate on fresh meat is to be 17 cents, making a total of 28 cents.

In addition to this it is alleged that the regulations and usages which the Iowa packers have to follow discriminate against them, giving the advantage to Chicago. Iowa is said to be the greatest hog raising State in the Union, and in addition a great number of cattle and sheep are raised there. The Sinclair Company has a capital of \$1,500,000 invested in the packing industry in Cedar Rapids, and it is said to have spent \$750,000 in improvements. They now slaughter 6,000 hogs, 200 cattle and 250 sheep daily, and they desire to increase this. The life of the industry is dependent upon the freight charges, they declare.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and twenty-eight other railroads are named as defendants to the complaint.

FRANCE ANXIOUS TO EAT MORE HORSE MEAT

Cable advices this week from Paris state that the consumption of horse flesh in France, according to figures gathered, is constantly on the increase. In Paris alone there are 600 meat shops, mainly in the poorer quarters, where horse flesh alone is sold and the consumption now exceeds 200,000 animals a year. The butchers report that the increase is due quite as much to the growing favor of horse flesh for food as to its cheapness. Compared with beef, the price of from 10 to 13 cents per pound is a powerful argument

to the poor under the constantly increasing cost of living in France.

The meat would be even cheaper were it not for the duty on imported horses, \$10 a head, on colts and \$30 on horses over a year old. The tax was designed to encourage the breeding of horses in France, but operates against the "hippophagic butchers," as the dealers in horse meat are called. An agitation has been started for the removal of the tax on horses destined for slaughter, which is meeting support among the poorer classes.

BEEF PROBE AT BOSTON.

A federal grand jury at Boston, Mass., this week began an investigation into conditions surrounding the meat trade in that section, presumably with the object of proving something unlawful against packers operating in that territory. It is reported that tallow melting and rendering generally is to be made a feature of the investigation. A special attorney from Washington is assisting the local United States attorney in the hearings.

BRITISH MEAT IMPORTS.

Official figures for importations of meats into Great Britain for the seven months ending with July, 1910, show that the United States supplied 32,351,000 lbs. in that time, while Argentina furnished 275,879,300 lbs.; New Zealand, 29,461,500 lbs.; Australia, 29,617,300 lbs., and Uruguay, 11,319,400 lbs. Of bacon supplies imported 75,335,200 lbs. came from the United States, against 99,502,200 lbs. from Denmark, and 21,598,200 lbs. from Canada. Of mutton imports 147,041,000 lbs. were from New Zealand, 95,792,700 lbs. from Australia, and none from the United States. Pork imports were 17,832,500 lbs. from the Netherlands, and 93,400 lbs. from the United States.

WHOLESALE RESHIPPING MEATS.

Reshipment in inter-State trade of meat products which have been processed at branch houses, wholesale or jobbers' establishments without government inspection is prohibited by the government inspection service. It has been found that non-inspected houses of this kind have been selling inspected goods to other wholesalers, and the latter have reshipped them in inter-State trade. This is contrary to regulations, as such products cannot go into inter-State trade when they have passed through non-inspected houses where processing is done. The notice to government inspectors on this point is as follows:

The attention of the Bureau has been brought to the fact that certain branch houses, jobbers and other wholesale dealers handling inspected and passed meat and meat food products, at whose establishments processing is conducted without federal inspection, sell such products to other wholesale dealers, etc., in the same State, who in turn reship them in inter-State trade. Since the regulations provide that no meat or meat food products which have been prepared or handled in any wholesale establishment where processing is conducted without federal inspection shall enter inter-State trade, inspectors in charge and others are directed to see that the regulations are closely observed in this respect. The provisions of the regulations referred to do not apply to unmelted fats.

MUST PROTECT MEATS IN SHIPPING.

The practice of shipping meats without properly protecting them from flies, dirt, etc., is being discouraged by food and health officials throughout the country, just as the meat inspection service prohibits the cartage of meats without covering. In a recent notice issued to the trade, State food inspector Wallis of Idaho says:

"It is the practice with some dealers in meat, when shipping veal, hogs, and other

meat, to ship it without any protection whatever from dust, dirt, or flies. Hereafter, the food laws of Idaho will be rigidly enforced in these matters, and all such unprotected meats will be seized, and on proper order of the courts, destroyed.

"In order that the sale of meats may be conducted under sanitary conditions and in conformity with the laws of the State, butchers and dealers in meat are hereby instructed that carcasses and parts of carcasses dressed for sale for food, fresh meat products of every description, such as hamburger steak, sausage, etc., poultry and game, fish and fish products, etc., must at all times be kept in a refrigerator, cold storage room, or ice box, or if displayed for sale, properly protected by glass, wood or metal cases."

ARGENTINA'S RESOURCES.

In transmitting a copy of the Argentine Agricultural Statistics for 1910, Consul-General R. M. Bartleman, of Buenos Aires, reports that 655,456,756 acres of the total area of Argentina are susceptible of cultivation, 504,982,535 acres of which can be used as pasture or rendered available through irrigation; 104,080,375 are covered with public and private forests, and the remaining 46,393,846 acres were actually under cultivation

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OF THE
American Meat
Packers Association
AT THE
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in the 1909-10 season. Of the cultivated area, 27,123,897 acres were under grain, 14,826,260 under alfalfa and other grasses, while vegetables, fruit trees and other productive vegetation were grown on the remainder.

The opportunities for the lucrative investment of foreign capital are shown by the fact that a little more than one-fourth of the territory of Argentina possesses 73 per cent. of the entire population, 73 per cent. of the railways, 90 per cent. of the total area of cultivated land, and 70 per cent. of the total number of livestock. The value of the total rural property of the republic is estimated at \$3,479,686,234.

COMPETITORS OF OUR PROVISIONS.

T. Kenneth Boyd, head of the Liverpool provision house of Boyd, Lunham & Co., and the son of the senior member of that big concern, was on the Chicago Board of Trade this week. Although a young man, Mr. Boyd is well posted on conditions surrounding the provision market of the old world.

He says that the Dutch are offering long sides in Liverpool at 2@3s. below those offered by Canada, and that Siberian long sides are selling at a small discount under the Dutch manufacture. He says also that Serbia is making American cut meats and that these products come in direct competition with the American offers.

"We are out of line with export business, which is very small from America, all things

considered," said Mr. Boyd. "The Chinese are making great inroads into the provision markets of the entire world. They are cutting the meats like those cut in America—making Cumberland sides, New York shoulders, lard and pigs' heads. A large manufacturing establishment has been started at the Isle of Man, and it is backed by English capital. China is making a big cut in the poultry and egg market of the world, too, and it has already been felt in Canada, where the exports of eggs have fallen off materially. The Canary Islands are turning out a substitute for lard and shipping it to England. It is called 'banana margarine,' and contains banana fats and oils."

MEAT PRICES AND THE TARIFF.

At the recent butchers' convention at Chicago J. T. Linehan, of Milwaukee, one of the leaders of the organization, emphasized in an address the belief that the tariff was responsible for high meat prices. Mr. Linehan is quoted as saying that if the duty be removed to admit the millions of head of cattle that roam the plains of Mexico, the price of meat would drop to a level as low as at any time in the history of the country.

In reply to this Alois G. Bodden, president of the Bodden Packing Company, of Milwaukee, is quoted as follows: "If the tariff was removed from Mexican cattle it would have very little effect on the price of meat to the consumer. Mexican cattle are of a very low grade, and in no sense come into competition with our good grades of American cattle."

"The principal cause for a raise in the price of meat is a shortage of cattle and hogs," he continued. "According to our most reliable reports, there will be about one and a half million hogs short. This great shortage in cattle and hogs is due to the shortage of corn. Corn at its present price is too high for the farmer to feed to hogs. As a result, hogs and cattle are being rushed to market, and in some cases in not the best condition to butcher. This will cause the price to be a little higher this winter, as the cattle which should now be on the farms fattening are being rushed to the market out of season."

"One of the main reasons for this high price of meat, in a general way, is that so many of the large ranches have been cut up into small farms. In the days of free ranches cattle could be raised at comparatively slight cost, but with a small farmer who owns only 160 acres the expense of raising an animal is correspondingly high. As to suggesting a remedy, I would not know hardly what to say; but I feel quite sure that the tariff has little to do with the increased price, and that if it were removed the consumer would not notice any difference."

"If we have a bumper crop of foodstuffs you may look for a drop in the price of meat. The farmer, like any other good business man, will get the most possible out of his business. Right at present it seems more profitable to produce cereals than meat, hence the shortage of meat. Unfortunately, however, at the time of the shortage of meat there is not a shortage of demand. The demand remains just as constant, hence the rise in price."

Watch the "Wanted and For Sale" page for business opportunities and equipment bargains.

FOR LOCAL MEAT INSPECTION

Chief of Government Inspection Service Urges It, and Gives Example of Successful Municipal Abattoir in Small City

By JAMES E. DOWNING, Washington, D. C.

"It is estimated that a little more than one-half of the total meat supply of the United States comes under the inspection of the federal government. Most of the remainder receives no inspection whatever, while a small proportion is subjected to some kind of inspection by State or local officers." This is the opening statement of Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, before a meeting of the State health officers of Vermont a few days ago.

Dr. Melvin had been invited to speak on the occasion of their meeting, and offer suggestions or a plan whereby the people living in towns where there was no federal or State inspection might be provided with some measure of protection against unwholesome and diseased meat. It is commonly regarded that the question of healthy meats in small communities, at least, is one which presents a problem difficult to solve under existing custom. The suggestions offered and plan devised by the highest authority in the land on this subject are of importance to the trade in every small town and city between the Atlantic and Pacific.

What Inspection Statistics Reveal.

The statistics taken from the federal inspection show that nearly 2 per cent. of the carcasses are affected with some disease or condition which makes it necessary to condemn part or whole. Of these nearly 87 per cent. are tuberculosis, for about 1 per cent. of the cattle and 2 per cent. of the hogs slaughtered under government inspection are affected with this disease.

This being the case under federal inspection, where most of the stock is from the ranges and feed lots, where the disease is least found, what can it be among cattle sold where there is no inspection, especially when much of the stock is dairy cows, that are estimated to be tubercular over the whole country to the extent of 10 per cent.? It is claimed that one of the effects of federal inspection has been to turn over diseased or suspicious-looking animals intended for slaughter to an uninspected establishment, rather than have them come under federal inspection where condemnation was certain.

The plan outlined by Dr. Melvin for small cities and towns was for them to build and operate a central plant as a municipal project, or have the plant erected and owned by a stock company, or individuals, but operated under the direction of the city, the actual work to be under the supervision of a trained veterinarian. The expense of a plant, if built by the city, could be met by an issue of bonds, and a sinking fund created for their retirement later. A system of fees and charges to butchers he believes would produce an income to meet the natural expenses, and provide something for the sinking fund.

Under such a plan, he says, the inspection used in the federal service could be very easily adopted. In the case of animals killed on the farm, such as is frequently done in

the winter time, and the meat sold in town, such carcasses should contain the viscera attached, and be brought to a certain point in the town for inspection. In this way he believes the community would be sure of good wholesome meat, regardless of the source of supply.

Who Shall Stand Condemnation Losses?

A feature of the problem of local meat inspection which has been a source of much uncertainty is "Who shall stand the loss of condemnations?" Where there is inspection the packer and butcher loses. He must pay full price for the animal, but has to stand all the loss of condemnation. One thing has been clear to all. Mr. Farmer did not stand any of the loss, and the butcher could not help himself, for it is seldom that tubercu-



DR. A. D. MELVIN,
Head of the Government Meat Inspection Service.

losis in an animal can be detected until after slaughter.

Dr. Melvin outlined a plan for meeting this phase of the situation that is convincing. He said:

"It has always seemed to me that, when animals are found affected with any disease or condition which renders them unfit for food, the seller should suffer the loss, rather than the butcher, just as is the custom where fruit is found decayed or worm-eaten, or where wheat is found mouldy or spoiled. Even with the most expert ante-mortem inspection most of the cases of tuberculosis cannot be detected, and usually the purchaser of a live animal is unable to determine until after slaughter whether or not it is diseased.

"The fairest way is for animals to be bought subject to their condition as disclosed at slaughter. When the carcass is condemned the loss should fall on the man who raised and sold the diseased animal. The presence of tuberculosis in cattle, or hogs, is

usually due to the negligence of the farmer who raised them, and as long as he can sell them for full price there is no incentive for him to get rid of the affection. But as soon as he begins to feel the financial loss he will find it to his advantage to eradicate the disease.

"It seems to me, too, that at least a portion of the loss should be borne by the State or municipality. The condemnations are made for the protection of public health, and it is only reasonable that a part of the loss should be paid from the public treasury. The State of Pennsylvania has a law providing that when animals killed for food are found to be affected with tuberculosis and condemned, the owner shall be reimbursed to an amount not exceeding 5 cents a pound dressed weight, or \$25 for the entire carcass. Under this law the State Livestock Sanitary Board has fixed a scale of rates to be paid in such cases, ranging from 2 cents a pound to 5 cents a pound dressed, according to the class and condition of the animal. The effect of this system is that the loss is divided between the State and the owner of the animals."

Dr. Melvin goes on to say:

"A system of local inspection should also prohibit the use of injurious preservatives, in the same way that this is done under federal inspection. The Bureau of Animal Industry has found from examination of numerous specimens that the use of preservatives which are prohibited by the federal government in food products is quite general among local dealers who are not subject to local inspection."

Example of a Municipal Abattoir.

As an example of what Dr. Melvin considers a good plan for adoption among cities and small towns desiring inspection, he cites the health authorities to the case of the city of Paris, Tex., which last year erected a municipal abattoir which is said to be among the first of such plants in the United States. This abattoir was described in the columns of The National Provisioner several months ago, in an article written for The National Provisioner by Mayor McCuiston, of Paris, who promoted the enterprise. But it is worth while to repeat the description in this place to give point to Dr. Melvin's argument. He says:

"The abattoir is located about one and a half miles from the city and is a one-story wooden structure consisting of slaughtering department, cooler, chill room, tank room or reduction plant, power house, dressing room, toilet and storage room for fertilizer, the latter being located about 80 ft. from the main building. The cost of this plant was about \$10,000.

"The daily capacity of the abattoir is about 30 head. The number of calves, hogs and sheep that could be handled daily would probably be slightly in excess of that number. The slaughter room is about 22 ft. square, with cement floor and painted wooden walls. There are three sewer drains discharging into a septic tank located about 50 ft. from the building. The carcasses are hoisted by means of a hand windlass, which is rather a slow process.

"The chill room is 10 x 18 ft., with cement floor; three walls are plastered with cement, the other wall is wood. A temperature of 40 degs. Fahr. is maintained, and all carcasses are retained in this room 12 hours before removing to the cooler. The cooler is 28 x 22 ft., with cement floor, cement plastered walls and sewer connection. Refrigeration is supplied by a 10-ton ammonia tank.

"The tank room, or reduction plant, is a small compartment adjoining the slaughtering department. It is equipped with one tank. The offal is handled by means of a windlass and rail. The rendered fat is sold to local buyers, and the tankage is disposed of as fertilizer. The sewage from this room is piped to the septic tank.

(Continued on page 23.)

TRADE GLEANINGS

A cottonseed-oil mill is to be erected at Pleasanton, Tex., by C. T. Troll.

Fire in the smoke house of Morris & Co., at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., last week did a damage of \$2,000.

T. G. Ingraham & Son, of Omaha, Neb., are contemplating establishing a packing plant at Denver, Colo.

S. & S. Company has purchased the site adjoining its present plant at New Orleans, La., and will erect an addition.

The Tidewater Fertilizer and Storage Company proposes the establishment of a fertilizer factory at Port Royal, S. C.

Arrangements to continue the operation of the Des Moines (Iowa) plant of the Agar Packing Co. are being made.

The Globe Soap Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., payable Sept. 15.

The Farmers' Warehouse and Fertilizer Company, Reynolds, Ga., will erect a fertilizer-mixing plant, 75 x 100 feet.

The Casetty Oil Company of Nashville, Tenn., has disposed of its soap factory to the Enterprise Soap Works of that city.

Armour & Co. have decided to erect a new three-story branch house on the site of their present location at Springfield, Mass.

The Wise Packing Company, Fairmont, W. Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by J. U. Wise and others.

The F. S. Reyster Guano Company, Norfolk, Va., is about to begin the construction of its plant, having a capacity of 40,000 tons.

The Pequot Poultry Farm, of Fairfield, Conn., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000, by H. F., John G. and William Taylor.

Douglas Oil and Fertilizer Company, Douglas, Ga., has awarded a contract to Elliott & Hearsey for the erection of its 125-ton guano plant.

The recently incorporated Frederick City Abattoir Company, Frederick, Md., has accepted plans by P. A. Kley for the construction of an abattoir.

It is reported that the Pocomoke Guano Company, Norfolk, Va., has purchased 400 acres at Wilmington, N. C., on which a fertilizer plant will be erected.

A company has been organized by J. H. Privett, D. C. Cooper and others to purchase and enlarge the Anniston Fertilizer Company's plant at Anniston, Ala.

George W. Beman, for many years with Morris & Co., has taken charge of the provision department of the brokerage firm of Sterne & Son Company, Chicago.

The Due West Oil Mill, of Due West, S. C., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$25,000, by J. J. Dunn, president; M. B. Clinkscales, vice-president, and J. C. Tribble, secretary.

The Schalker-Stiles Company has been recently formed at Leavenworth, Kan., to do a local trade in butchering and curing. J. Schalker, Jr., and H. E. Stiles are the members of the firm.

Lilley, Swift Company, Portland, Me., has

been incorporated with \$200,000 capital stock to carry on a slaughtering, rendering and packing business. President, M. S. Wells; treasurer, B. A. Flaherty, Portland.

The National Glue Company of Maine has been organized at Augusta, Me., with a capital stock of \$37,000, to manufacture glue. President, King Upton, Marblehead, Mass.; treasurer, T. Leigh, of Augusta.

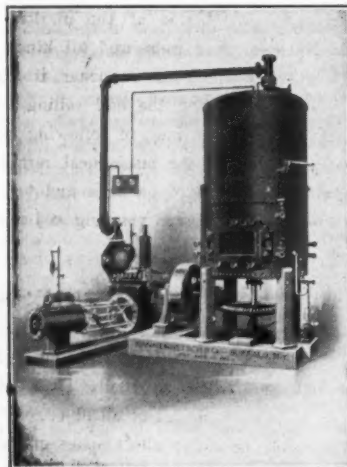
Moses Summerfield, a veteran hide merchant at St. Louis, Mo., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court. The petitioner estimates his debts at \$26,022.18 and his assets at \$37,280.27.

The recently incorporated Kalbitzer Packing Company, Wheeling, W. Va., has organized, with C. Kalbitzer, president; S. E. Dorsey, vice-president; J. J. McCrum, secretary, and George Kalbitzer, treasurer. The capital stock is \$200,000.

The S. Prager Commission Company of New York City, N. Y., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$10,000, to deal in cattle, meat and poultry. Samuel, Henrietta and S. Prager, of 60 West 135th street, are the incorporators.

A packing and provision company, with a capital of \$1,000,000, is being organized at Macon, Ga. An option has been taken on 200 acres of ground near the plant of the Bibb Brick Company, south of the city, where all rail tracks touch the site to be used. A gigantic stockyard will be operated in connection with the packing and provision business.

Watch page 48 for opportunities.



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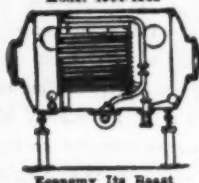
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WEIGHTS IN MEAT TRADE

The latest device used by some public
office-holders for attaining fame, and by some
publications for booming their circulation, is
the "short weight craze." That it is a clever
and successful dodge is due chiefly to the
fact that there have been grave and wide-
spread abuses in the use of weights and
measures, which give color even to the most
exaggerated statements which may be made
by self-seeking or misguided "reformers."
These abuses have extended through both
wholesale and retail trades, but it will be
admitted that by far the greater proportion
of them have been practiced by irresponsible

persons retailing to consumers under condi-
tions where deceit had been carried to such
an extent as to become an established cus-
tom, recognized and for the most part ac-
cepted by the customer.

As The National Provisioner has already
declared on many occasions, any intelligent
movement against these abuses is deserving
of the highest commendation and most active
support. But when these "reformers," either
official or press, pick out the meat trade as
an especial victim and hold up both packers
and retailers before the public as ex-
amples of all that is corrupt in "short
weight" practices, it is not improper that a
protest should be registered in behalf of the
trade.

A recently appointed New York City of-
ficial has made a name for himself in a cru-
sade against illegal weights and measures.
He has accomplished much good, but his zeal
has at times exceeded his knowledge of actual
conditions. He has done splendid work in
many directions, but it is safe to say that
the public idea of his accomplishments is
that his chief result has been attained in
"bringing to terms" the "nefarious" represen-
tatives of the meat trade. An investigation
of the actual results will reveal the fact that
reputable meat dealers—which means by far
the majority of wholesalers and retailers—are
going about their business as before, hon-
estly and economically and without friction
with each other or their customers.

There is one thing that most public of-
ficials and the larger section of the press
never seem to remember—if, indeed, they
ever were aware of it—and that is that the
meat business must be conducted according
to the strictest principles of business honesty
in order to succeed. This is especially true
of the packing trade, but it is equally true
that the successful retail butcher is the man
who realizes most fully that to please his
customers and give them the best service at
the least possible cost is the proper business
policy.

We hear a lot about "illegal practices"
going on in the meat trade at the present
time. It is noticeable, however, that these
tales emanate in almost every instance from
someone who has an axe to grind.

BUTCHERS' SHOWWINDOWS

A manufacturer of refrigerating machinery
in reporting sales and installations in the
far Northwest makes the significant state-
ment in connection with nearly every one of
these sales that it was a "machine to be used
for cooling boxes and for window display
purposes." The significance of this is two-
fold. In the first place, the installation of
refrigerating machinery in butcher shops
situated as these are, in the heart of natural

ice territories, means that the Western
butcher is fully alive to the economy and
sanitary advantages of the machine over
natural ice. In the second place, the fact
that nearly all of the installations call for
piping, etc., for window display purposes sig-
nifies that the Western butcher has grown
wise to the tremendous trade-pulling force of
a refrigerated window display.

From time to time The National Provi-
sioner has published in its Retail Section il-
lustrated articles on refrigerated window dis-
plays for butchers. And it is remarkable
that the large majority of these descriptions
have been of Western shops. What does
this mean? Is the Western butcher more
progressive than his Eastern brother, or
what?

There is little doubt that as far as eco-
nomical and sanitary operations are con-
cerned, the Eastern butcher is as far ad-
vanced as are his brethren of the West. The
up-to-date butcher shop now employs me-
chanical refrigeration regardless of the cli-
matic situation. But it would seem that
some Eastern butchers have missed a trick
by not extending their refrigerating equip-
ment to the show window.

All kinds of possibilities are opened up
here. The old ham and bacon display need
no longer be the only resource of the dealer.
In its place may shine forth the refrigerated
window with the name of the market or
proprietor in frosted coils, and all kinds of
cut meats tempting the on-looker to buy.
The West has started the ball rolling, and
the East will not be long in following suit.
The possibilities of the mechanical refriger-
ating machine for both packer's and butcher-
er's uses seem to be ever widening and never
ending.

VALUE OF FILTER PRESS

A filter press is one of the most desirable
pieces of machinery in a packinghouse. By
its use large quantities of oils, lards, etc.,
can be thoroughly purged of all objectionable
matter in an incredibly short space of time,
greatly increasing the value of the finished
material. No refinery is complete without a
filter press, or presses. It is this that guar-
antees a uniform product as to color, con-
sistency, flavor, etc., and a product free of
all objectionable foreign matter. This result
is not possible with other methods of filtra-
tion, such as strainers of different kinds.

The filter press and lard cooling cylinder
are indispensable in the manufacture of all
lard substitutes, resulting in the finest pos-
sible stock, white as snow, with the con-
stituents thoroughly amalgamated and run
into packages smooth and cold enough to
prevent any possibility of separation, a re-
sult which is impossible by any other method.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

COTTONSEED COOKING OIL.

A reader of The National Provisioner in the South asks this question:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you give us a recipe for making and deodorizing cottonseed oil for cooking purposes?

It is well known in the trade that the details of formulas and methods such as are asked for here are carefully guarded by those who develop and use them, and the information is usually held as confidential. And then, too, every refiner has his own particular method of processing. General observations on the subject may be made, however.

Cottonseed oil for cooking purposes requires considerable care in preparation. The color must be attractive, the odor pleasant and the taste acceptable. The ordinary yellow cottonseed oil of commerce, as taken from the crude, contains about 25 per cent. of stearine. Consequently, to obtain a non-congealable cooking oil, the stearine must be extracted.

The yellow oil is allowed to crystallize out in a cold room and then pressed to separate the oil from the stearine, which latter is readily disposed of to compound lard manufacturers. The clear oil is then drawn to a regularly constructed deodorizing tank and heated to a temperature of about 350 degs. Fahr., for about two hours, when cold water is injected at the bottom of the tank for several minutes. This water rapidly evaporates and the resultant steam carries off considerable undesirable flavor.

After this washing the oil is allowed to settle, and the settlings are drawn off. The use of a small amount of fine salt will materially assist in the precipitation of suspended undesirable solid coloring matter.

When the oil has cooled off it should be drawn to a "clay" kettle and heated to about 130 degs. Fahr., and about 2 per cent. of fullers' earth added, agitating for from one-half to three-quarters of an hour. Then the oil is allowed to settle and is afterwards pumped through the filter press to a receiving tank.

The blowing of oil by steam or air is productive of bad odor and taste. The intelligent washing with clean cold water and the subsequent treatment with fullers' earth, as described, should result in a very ac-

ceptable cooking oil, which is noncongealable. Deodorizing tanks, completely equipped, are made by all our packinghouse equipment concerns, as also are the kettles, filter presses, receiving tanks, etc.

Much depends upon the quality and color of the yellow oil to be treated as regards the process necessary to get best results, the quantity of earth to use, etc. Some manufacturers of cooking oils do not extract the stearine from the yellow oil, but treat it as it is; but to obtain a high-class noncongealable cooking oil the stearine must be extracted before the oil is treated. By drawing off the clear oil after settling in the clay kettle a better grade of cooking oil is obtained than by pumping the whole agitated mass through the press.

The thick oil and earth in the bottom of the kettle can be used in the manipulation of the next batch of crude oil, or in the next batch of yellow oil, as the case may be, providing it is kept sweet, of course. The use of strong or active chemical reagents is not to be considered in the manufacture of good cooking oil.

INFORMATION ABOUT LARD OIL.

A packer and wholesaler writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We notice that The National Provisioner quotes lard oil at, say, 90c. What is meant by this—gallon or pound? How many pounds make a gallon, and what are the different kinds made?

There is not a great volume of trading done today in lard oil, as for mechanical or other inedible purposes its place in recent years has been largely taken by petroleum products. On the New York Produce Exchange, for instance, two kinds of lard oil are traded in, prime and No. 1. Prime is made from lard, and No. 1 from white grease, which is of such character as to be able to pass government inspection. At this writing prime lard oil is quoted in New

York at around 90 cents per gallon, while No. 1 is quoted at about 70 cents. A gallon is figured at about 7½ pounds.

BEEF SUPPLIES NOT INCREASING.

While there is a tendency to increase the numbers of cattle produced in the territory stripped of them by the revolution in the range industry, it is doubtful whether farmers in the older States are raising any more than they did five years ago, says the National Stockman and Farmer. At least the number of calves marketed as veals goes on increasing year after year, and it does not seem probable that the expansion of the dairy industry can account for all of them. Their breeding at least indicates that they are not all from dairy sections, but many the produce of beef-bred herds.

Higher prices for cattle would normally stimulate production, and probably will do so to some extent; but this influence is deprived of a part of its force because other kinds of livestock have been even more attractive than cattle to many producers. Hogs and sheep have looked like a better proposition than cattle because the stock raiser could realize on his investment quicker. Horses have offered about as quick returns as cattle and more profit.

Under these circumstances it is doubtful whether cattle have increased in numbers very much in the older farming territory. Perhaps they have not increased as fast as the demand for beef has grown anywhere. As long as horses, sheep and hogs offer bigger or quicker money it is doubtful whether the beef-producing herds of the country will grow very fast, with a veal market tugging at the calves as soon as they are old enough to sell.

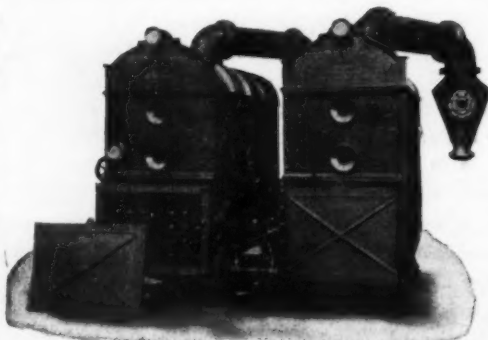
Watch the "Wanted and For Sale" page for business opportunities and equipment bargains.



A solid dressing that stops all slipping instantly and keeps the belt in good working condition.

Write for free sample.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.



THIS TYPE INSTALLED FOR
J. O. WHITTEN CO.

THE SWENSON EVAPORATOR

is the Recognized Standard for
PACKERS AND RENDERERS

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Successors to AMERICAN FOUNDRY & MACHINERY CO.

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Smith-Vaile Pumps in Active Service in Packing Houses all Over the United States.

Thousands of Smith-Vaile Pumps, of all types, are doing packing-house duty—working steadily day in and day out—many of them under *emergency conditions*—giving results way above their guarantees.

Any of These Leading Packers Will Tell You

that Smith-Vaile Pumps develop their rated capacities, *and more*, with less friction than any other line of pumps they ever tried for similar services, and with notable minimum maintenance expense.

Smith-Vaile castings are ample—heavy and rigid—cannot buckle and throw the plungers and cylinders out of line. Valve and fluid passages are large, direct and free.

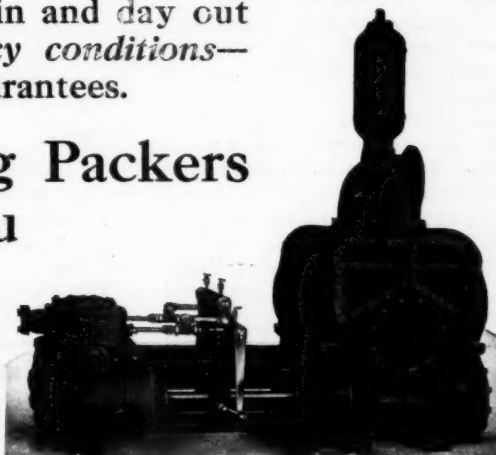


Fig. 112—Smith-Vaile Duplex Clapper-Valve Pump, for moving thick liquids. Valve openings and fluid passages are large and free.

Special Packing House Smith-Vaile Pumps

Clapper-Valve Pumps for pumping *thick liquids*—blood, lard, fats, glue, etc. Brine and Ammonia Pumps for your refrigerating system. General Service Pumps for general water supply, filling tanks, etc. Elevator Pumps, Hydraulic Pumps, Turbine Pumps, etc.,

Air Compressors, Hydraulic Presses, Filter Presses, *complete* Oil Mill Equipment, Stilwell Feed Water Heaters (open and closed types), and Air-Lift Equipment.

Back of every machine produced by the Platt Shops stands forty-four years' experience—one of the best-equipped and best-manned shops known to the trade—and an engineering staff second to none.

Write our nearest Branch Office about your requirements. Get our advice and quotations on the cost-per-service basis.

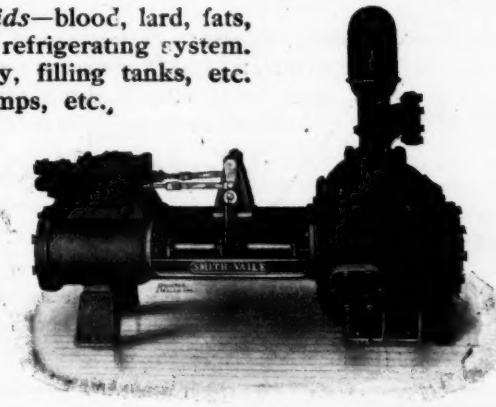


Fig. 145—Smith-Vaile Duplex Pump, for general water supply or brine circulation.

"The Highest Efficiency and the Least Operating Cost."

THE PLATT IRON WORKS CO., Dayton, Ohio

Makers of Smith-Vaile Pumping Machinery, Oil Mill Machinery, Compressors, Condensers, Water Wheels, etc., and Stilwell Feed Water Heaters and Purifiers

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Turner, Mich.—The Turner Creamery Company has been organized with a capital stock of \$2,000.

Beeville, Tex.—The Beeville Creamery Company, with a capital of \$7,500, has been organized by E. J. Kinkler and others.

Covington, Ind.—D. Bobb, P. Hunt, C. Carwile and others have incorporated the Covington Creamery Company with a capital stock of \$6,000.

White Earth, N. D.—The White Earth Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$9,000 by D. C. Boyd and others.

Greenfield, N. Y.—The Kayaderosas Dairy Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$35,000 by W. A. Rowland, H. Menshausen and others.

Duncan, Okla.—E. S. Bessey and M. M. Dunaway, of Oklahoma City, and J. C. Keys, of Cleveland, O., have incorporated the Duncan Electric Light and Ice Company with a capital stock of \$75,000.

ICE NOTES.

Pottstown, Pa.—The Pottstown Brewing Company will erect a new ice plant.

Deadwood, S. D.—John Treber is to erect an ice plant at Pluma, two miles south of this place.

Willows, Cal.—Arthur Cummins has been awarded the contract for the erection of a creamery and cold storage plant.

Macon, Ga.—The newly found Central Georgia Packing and Provision Company will erect an ice and cold storage plant.

Holyoke, Mass.—The installation of an ice-making plant in the Holyoke public market has been begun by Doane & Williams.

Reading, Pa.—Reading Merchants' Ice Company will enlarge its plant and issue \$25,000 worth of 5½ per cent. bonds to pay the cost.

Chickasha, Okla.—Everybody's Ice and Cold Storage Company has changed its name to the Chickasha Ice and Cold Storage Company and increased its capital from \$60,000 to \$100,000.

Florence, S. C.—The stockholders of the Phoenix Ice Company will hold a meeting



on Aug. 3 to vote on changing the name of the company to the Florence Ice Company and increasing the capital stock from \$40,000 to \$125,000.

Hagerstown, Md.—The Casein Company of Maryland, which has many creameries over the country, has closed negotiations with Harvey O. Spickler for the location in Washington County of a milk and cold storage plant, to cost about \$50,000, on the property of Mr. Spickler at Woodpoint, near Hagerstown. The creamery is to be in operation by the middle of November.

MORE MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION.

Notice is given by the Mechanical Refrigerating Company of Philadelphia that on and after Sept. 1 they will occupy new quarters at 864 North Franklin street, Philadelphia, where ample shop, storage and office space has been secured. The association with William E. Hexamer, in representing the Vilter Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee, Wis., refrigerating and ice-making machinery, existing during the past year, will be continued at the new address. They say: "Increased business, resulting from the constant endeavor to do better work than the other fellow, has forced us to secure larger quarters, after only a year's occupancy of our present location, to which we moved from Camden in October, 1909. A large building in the rear of the offices at our new address provides facilities for the construction and testing of pipe work, condensers, brine coolers, coils, etc. Vilter ammonia fittings, supplies and small machines will be carried in stock."

MEAT PRICE AGITATION AT VIENNA.

It was reported by cable from Vienna this week that the announcement of a further increase in the already high prices of meat has aroused intense indignation among all classes of people. Vigorous protests are being addressed to the imperial and municipal authorities against such action on the part of the butchers. The Vienna City Council has decided to support a proposal to prohibit the export of meat. A telegram was addressed by the municipal authorities to the Minister of Commerce urging him to exert his influence to secure the adoption of such a measure. It is pointed out that one-fourth of the cattle which arrived in Vienna during the first half of 1910 were sold for export.



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Water Proof

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The Standard Paint Co.
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Contains no tar, oil or rosin. Odorless. Not affected by changes of temperature, acids or alkalies.

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ICE KING PLOWS

DESIGNED ESPECIALLY FOR

Dairymen, Butchers, Farmers and all Small Harvesters

Only the Finest Quality of Materials are used in the manufacture of our ICE TOOLS—Therefore they are the BEST.

Send for 1911 Catalog Showing Complete Line.



Gifford Wood Co.
 HUDSON, N. Y. ; ARLINGTON, MASS.
 CHICAGO, ILL.

LOCAL MEAT INSPECTION.

(Concluded from page 17.)

"The inspection is performed by a veterinarian, who receives \$1,200 a year. The following fees are charged for killing: Cattle, \$1.25 a head; hogs, sheep and calves, 75 cents each. The patrons receive the hide, liver, heart, caul and brain. Carcasses may be held in the cooler for five days, and are delivered to butcher shops or markets free of charge. For each additional day a charge of 10 cents is made for storage.

"The Mayor states that the receipts from the operation of the abattoir for the first six months averaged \$701 a month, while the average expenses have been \$562 a month, showing a profit of \$139. The receipts from the plant are expected to pay not only the running expenses, but the interest on the bonds, which were issued to raise the money for the construction of the plant, and to provide for a sinking fund with which to meet the bonds when they mature."

Mayor Tells How Abattoir Is Operated.

The Mayor, E. H. McCuiston, made the following statement regarding the abattoir and the circumstances leading up to the undertaking:

"Almost every person operating meat markets in this city maintained a separate slaughter house, at which he slaughtered the animals sold at his market. The structures were rough plank; the location usually in some thicket or swamp, and immediately surrounding each of the houses hogs were kept, for the purpose of destroying the offal and waste from slaughtered animals. These pens, being removed from the city, the only water used was ordinarily a pool on the premises or a shallow well.

"In either case it was about as filthy as it could be. During the summer season flies were about the premises in untold millions, and as soon as the animals were slaughtered the flies would rise up from the dumps and cover the carcasses. The odor naturally, of course, was terrific, and, indeed, the whole surroundings were such that it appeared to us that meat slaughtered under such conditions was not at all fit for food.

"We tried for two years to induce the butchers to form a stock company, and build an abattoir and reduction plant, and operate it themselves, allowing the city to furnish an inspector only; but on account of the jealousy and business rivalry this could not be done. The city then decided to undertake the work.

"It is the purpose of the city to operate

Henry Vogt Machine Co.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Manufacturers of

Ice and Refrigerating Machinery and Boilers

the plant without profit. We have made charges which are supposed to cover the items of operation, insurance, interest and sinking fund for bonds, and allow 10 per cent. for repairs. The total operating expenses are about \$400 per month outside of the fuel. The inspector who inspects at the abattoir is also the inspector for markets, grocery stores, confectioneries, dairy herds and dairy products, and the fees for all these inspections are turned into the abattoir fund, and in that way aid in keeping not only the prices of slaughter and cold storage down to the minimum, but also aid in keeping all inspection fees down to the point where they are not a burden to any portion of our sanitary field.

"Our plan is that all animals slaughtered for the local markets shall be brought to the municipal plant. There they undergo, first, live inspection by a thoroughly reliable inspector, after which they are slaughtered, and then undergo the dead inspection. The rules governing the inspection are the same as those observed by the national government in the packing plants of the country."

How To Carry Out Local Inspection.

Dr. Melvin concluded his address before the Vermont health officers with the following statement:

"In carrying out local inspection the principles and rules laid down in the Federal regulations should be followed so far as is possible. The Bureau of Animal Industry will be glad to furnish copies of its regula-

tions, and any other information, or advise in its power to State or municipal officers who are interested in establishing local inspection. The Bureau will also be glad to furnish such information as it can with regard to the designing, construction, equipment and operation of public abattoirs, and a little later we expect to be prepared to furnish plans and specifications when desired."

PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

Bower Brand Anhydrous Ammonia

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified.

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B. B. AMMONIA may be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA, Morrow Transfer & Storage Co.
BALTIMORE, Jos. S. Wernig
BIRMINGHAM, Kates Transfer & Storage Co.
BOSTON, 120 Milk St., Chas. P. Duffee.
BUFFALO, Keystone Warehouse Co., Jacob House & Son.
CHICAGO, F. C. Schapper, Wakem & McLaughlin.
CINCINNATI, Pan Handle Storage Warehouse, The Burger Bros. Co.
CLEVELAND, General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger.
DETROIT, Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Ltd., Newman Brothers, Inc.
DALLAS, Oriental Oil Co.
FORT WORTH, Texas Mfg. Co.
HOUSTON, Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS, Central Transfer & Storage Co.
JACKSONVILLE, St. Elmo W. Asato.
KANSAS CITY, Colamb Storage & Forwarding Co.
LIVERPOOL, Peter R. McQuile & Son.
LOS ANGELES, United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE, Louisville Public Warehouse Co.
MILWAUKEE, Central Warehouse.
MEXICO, D. F., Ernst O. Heilmann.
NEWARK, Brewster & Bottlers' Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS, Finlay, Dick & Co., Ltd.
NEW YORK, Roessler & Hasselcher Chemical Co.
NORFOLK, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
PHILADELPHIA, Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Ltd., Mueller & Kusen.
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ROCHESTER, Rochester Carting Co.
ST. LOUIS, McPheters Warehouse Co., Pillsbury Brothers, Eng. & Ship. Co.
SAVANNAH, Boston Transfer Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, United Iron Works.
SEATTLE, United Iron Works.
TOLSON, Morton Trust & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON, Littlefield, Alford & Co.

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Vertical Single-Acting Machine

here shown, is made in sizes from 40 to 750 tons capacity per day.

For smaller sizes of same general type, 10 to 30 tons, send for Bulletin 10.

Enclosed Types

1/2 to 17 tons, Bulletin 42.

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20 to 600 tons, Bulletin 15.

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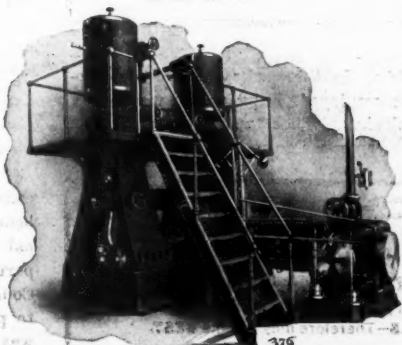
all sizes, Bulletin 22.

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Largest Manufacturers of

ICE MAKING and REFRIGERATING MACHINERY

in the World



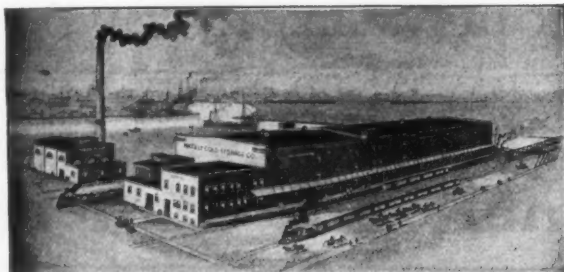
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BRANCHES in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Atlanta, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Houston, Los Angeles, Oakland, Seattle.

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HATELY COLD STORAGE COMPANY, CHICAGO

WAREHOUSES:
37th Street and Chicago River



Pork products stored and carried on commission.
Green meats packed and cured.
Advances on consignments at lowest rate of interest.
Warehouses reinforced concrete construction.
Fire insurance 50c. per \$100.00 per annum.

Address

HATELY BROTHERS

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

70-71 Board of Trade, CHICAGO, ILL.

INTERNATIONAL SALT AFFAIRS.

Affairs of the International Salt Company at the present time are in better shape than for some time past. The company's business is showing a fairly steady increase, and earnings are showing up well in consequence, says a financial report. Although the statement of operations of International Salt since organization shows that at all times it has been able to meet its fixed charges and pay current liabilities, various unfavorable factors resulted in the gradual accumulation of a debt of \$1,595,000, in the form of three-year collateral trust notes, due July 1, 1912.

However, on Feb. 16 last, International Salt concluded negotiations for the sale of its Western subsidiary companies, by the terms of which the company is not only freed from a large portion of its fixed charges and from paying \$1,331,000 of its floating debt, but is also relieved from the burden of carrying the Western properties, whose operations have involved the company in an annual loss of \$149,858.

International Salt has an authorized capital stock of \$30,000,000, of which \$18,228,000 is outstanding. The company has paid dividends at the rate of 4 per cent. annually from Dec. 1, 1905, to Dec. 1, 1906. No dividends have been paid since. Now that the company has been relieved of its Western properties, it would seem that the matter of resuming dividends might again be considered, if general business conditions continue favorable.

THE SERVIAN MEAT INDUSTRY

Among the profitable industrial undertakings in Serbia the meat industry takes the leading place. Its extent and growth are described by Consul Robert S. S. Bergh, of Belgrade, in a recent report. He says that the most important slaughterhouses are one at Belgrade, two at Velika Plana, and one at Mladenovaz.

The total number of swine slaughtered during the year is estimated at 75,000, while the number of cattle killed was 5,000 to 6,000.

The largest undertaking of the kind is the one in Belgrade, which killed for export 30,346 pigs and hogs, and 2,700 oxen and cows; for local consumption were slaughtered 17,319 pigs, over 6,000 oxen and cows, 5,000 sheep, 31,327 lambs, and 3,323 calves. The net profits were \$20,750, or 8 per cent. on the capital invested. The whole export

production was consigned to France, England and Italy. In the latter country Servian meat and meat products enjoy a good reputation and are greatly demanded.

It is easily understood that, owing to the favorable results obtained in this industry, the desire prevails to enlarge the factories existing at present and also establish new ones. But as the capital required for such undertakings is relatively large, there is little probability that new undertakings of the kind will be established in the near future.

Three years ago a 20-year concession was granted by the Servian government to a British concern to erect a large slaughterhouse and packing plant, the government granting land to the concessionaires free of charge for the needs of the plant, etc., exempting it from the payment of duty on all machinery and materials for the building and equipment; also exemption of payment of all rates and taxes for a term of ten years. The government further agreed to grant no concessions for similar undertakings within a radius of 50 miles.

It was stipulated that the concessionaires should commence the erection of the building within one year. The time extension of one year has already been granted twice, but the syndicate has not yet commenced the erection of the plant. It appears that the concern does not possess the necessary funds. The ultimate result will be that the concession will be withdrawn and the guaranty of \$10,000 forfeited to the government.

The slaughterhouse at Velika Plana employs during the season from 50 to 60 hands, whose wages are from 40 cents to \$1 per day, according to ability. The working hours are from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m., with 1½ hours' rest at midday. In the poultry department women are employed, being paid per head of fowls plucked. Their wages average from 20 to 60 cents per day.

Some of the best men in the business have obtained their present positions through a little "Wanted" advertisement on page 48 of The National Provisioner.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall street, New York City, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1910.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing and delivering 138,872 No. 2 cans corn, and 39,624 No. 2 cans peas will be received at this

office until 10 o'clock A. M., Sept. 19, 1910. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened Sept. 19, 1910," and addressed to Col. A. L. SMITH, A. C. G., U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR COMMISSARY FOODSTUFFS, ETC., Office of Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York, August 22, 1910. Sealed proposals are invited for furnishing commissary foodstuffs, etc., to the Panama Rail Road Company in accordance with terms and conditions contained in Circular No. P-304. Circulars and full information may be obtained at the following-named places, at which points bids will be received and opened in public on date and at time stated: The Purchasing Department, Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York; Office of Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., National Realty Building, New Orleans, La.; Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., 165 Fremont Street, San Francisco, Cal., and Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., 11 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. Bids will be received at New York until 2:00 P. M.; at Chicago and New Orleans until 1:00 P. M.; and at San Francisco until 11:00 A. M., September 9, 1910. Wendell L. Simpson, Major, 19th Infantry, U. S. A., Commissary Purchasing Agent, Panama Rail Road Co., 24 State Street, New York.

PROPOSALS FOR OATS, DRIED FRUIT, ETC.—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., August 12, 1910. Sealed proposals, plainly marked on the outside of the envelope: "Proposal for oats, dried fruit," etc., as the case may be, and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.," will be received at the Indian Office, until 2 o'clock p. m. of Tuesday, September 27, 1910, and then opened, for furnishing the Indian Service with canned tomatoes, cornmeal, cracked wheat, dried fruit, feed, hominy, oats and rolled oats, during fiscal year ending June 30, 1911. Bids must be made out on Government blanks. Schedules giving the quantities wanted, form of proposal, and all necessary instructions will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office, Washington, D. C.; to the Indian warehouses at New York City, Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Omaha, Nebr., San Francisco, Cal., and to the several school superintendents. R. G. VALENTINE, Commissioner.

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundred weight.

Continued Poor Cash Demand—Movement of Hogs Only Moderate—Feeding Stuffs Generally Lower—Trading Confined to Professional Element.

The trend of prices during the past week has been toward a lower level. Fluctuations have not been wide, but on all advances offerings became liberal and these gains were soon lost. The professional state of affairs in this market makes it rather difficult to account for price changes from day to day, but the downward trend can be directly attributed to the slow cash demand.

It is a well-known fact that efforts not only throughout this country but abroad are toward the restriction of consumption of all meats owing to the continued high cost of the same. An instance of this was recorded when advices were received from Vienna stating that the Government had decided to import meats from Argentine, Roumania and Serbia, and that other tariffs were reduced so as to make these importations an economical event. This naturally restricts the exports from this country and tends to indicate how widespread the current high cost of living is reflected. In this country the same conditions of affairs exist, and notwithstanding the fact that supplies are no heavier prices are lower.

Opinions regarding the position of the large packing concerns are rather mixed. It

is generally admitted that at present outside speculation in the market is small, and although fluctuations from day to day are to a large extent meaningless, there is a pronounced difference of feeling between the most influential of packing interests. Some traders are of the opinion that the situation shows signs of being a bullish one inasmuch as the leading holders of products continue to absorb offerings on the decline, and when any outside following is noticed a shakeout is the result. On the other hand the bears contend that it is absolutely necessary for this interest to support values, and their purchases from day to day represent support only and not a disposition to increase their holdings. It is further said that it is the intention of these holders to maintain as firm a future market as possible and endeavor to dispose of their cash products. It is also contended that owing to the recent dullness existing in the cash demand that they have been compelled to make hedging sales in the open market. The near months received the bulk of this pressure, and naturally this was reflected in the far off options.

Hog prices for the week have shown a gradual advance. Notwithstanding this, however, only temporary benefit was received by the future markets. The movement has not been heavy, but on the advance

a disposition was shown to ship more hogs, indicating that in the event of any sustained advance a freer movement may be expected. It has been claimed that the smaller packers are at a disadvantage, as on one hand they cannot procure profitable prices for their products, whereas, on the other, they are unable to get hogs any cheaper. This has had the effect of preventing any decided accumulation of supplies.

Feeding stuffs during the past week have also shown mostly a declining tendency. The weather continues propitious for the developing of the corn crop, and the general opinion seems to be that if it were not for the possibility of frost damage, a lower level for this commodity would be seen. The plant has received beneficial moisture, and there has been liberal marketing of old corn by farmers, which would indicate that prospects are bright for the growing crops. It will be remembered, however, that the crop is from one to over two weeks late in some sections, and naturally if a frost should develop considerable damage might ensue, which was reflected in the advance scored in values toward the end of the week on the lower temperatures.

There are some confident predictions to the effect that hog movements will increase. The quality still continues good, and as the question of feeding stuffs was a very im-

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Refiners of the Celebrated
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portant factor toward the advance in prices, it is only natural that downward movement in these commodities would make itself felt to a like extent. Slaughtering of hogs has been on a fairly good scale, and for the past week were given at 345,000 head, against 365,000 a year ago.

SEE PAGE 30 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

BEEF.—Considering the inadequate supplies, the demand is good; and prices are well maintained. Family, \$19@19.50; mess, \$15@15.50; extra India mess, \$30.

PORK.—Demand is very quiet, and although supplies are light, some concessions in prices have been reported. Mess is quoted at \$24.25@24.75; clear, \$22@23.50, and family, \$25@25.50.

LARD.—The market is firmer, with a better export inquiry reported. Spot prices continue strong in the absence of pressure. City steam lard, \$11.87½; Western, \$12.37½; Middle West, \$12.10@12.20; Continent, \$12.55; South American, \$13.50; Brazil, kegs, \$14.50; compound, \$11@11.50.

THE PLACE FOR THE MAN.

There are plenty of men out of employment, but a good packinghouse man need never be idle if he makes use of the "Wanted" department of The National Provisioner.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1910.

BACON.—Antwerp, Belgium, 93,869 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 15,474 lbs.; Bristol, England, 10,151 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,366 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 75,314 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 5,182 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 93,826 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 53,042 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,238 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,076,665 lbs.; Neuvitas, Cuba, 9,461 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 10,892 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 1,000 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 4,620 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 63,515 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 88,020 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 5,543 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 474 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,402 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 175,500 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 5,600 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 6,808 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,126 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 747,652 lbs.; London, England, 129,729 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 1,232 lbs.; Neuvitas, Cuba, 4,753 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,280 lbs.; Port Cabello, Venezuela, 1,298 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 799 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,637 lbs.; Southampton, England, 19,683 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 7,500 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 4,175 lbs.

LARD.—Antwerp, Belgium, 300,629 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 8,250 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 13,821 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 12,350 lbs.; Bristol, England, 33,600 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 5,800 lbs.; Cartagena, Venezuela, 20,297 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 4,300 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 11,720 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 6,388 lbs.; Dusseldorf, Germany, 24,805 lbs.; Dantzig, Germany, 20,905 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 2,800 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 115,745 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 72,163 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 370,820 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,265 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 3,990 lbs.; Lima, Peru, 2,220 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 18,888 lbs.; London, England, 639,690 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 460,612 lbs.; Middlesboro, England, 5,600 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 13,774 lbs.; Neuvitas, Cuba, 55,458 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 17,455 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 13,165 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 8,652 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 102,644 lbs.; Riga, Russia, 11,000 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 1,850 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 431,678 lbs.; Santander, Peru, 1,325 lbs.; Southampton, England, 74,000 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 145,610 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 47,540 lbs.; Tumaco, Columbia, 3,841 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 4,175 lbs.; West Hartlepool, England, 68,096 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Naples, Italy, 10 bbls.

PORK.—Barbados, W. I., 75 bbls., 15 tcs.; Colon, Panama, 40 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 40 bbls.; Falmouth, Jamaica, 35 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 10 bbls.; London, England, 180 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 34 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 137 bbls.; Port Limon, C. R., 6 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 160 bbls.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 20, 1910, as shown by Williams & Terhune's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Cake. Bags.	Cotton seed Oil. Bbls.	Cheese. Boxes.	Bacon and Hams. Boxes.	Tallow. Pkgs.	Beef. Pkgs.	Pork. Bbls.	Lard. Tcs. and Pkgs.
Celtic, Liverpool				1968		117	10	759 1869
Lusitania, Liverpool				1174		40	10	143 1910
*Minnetonka, London		100		98		3		190 4274
Majestic, Southampton								200
*St. Paul, Southampton				357				55 525
Buffalo, Hull				424		150	73	530 4404
*Columbia, Glasgow				295		125		225 137
Amerika, Hamburg		50				130		740 1759
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg		200						1525 3165
Ryndam, Rotterdam	5175					35		295 3800
Volturco, Rotterdam	660							
Lapland, Antwerp	5907			335		40	267	296 4180
United States, Copenhagen		100		215		52	50	662
Rhein, Bremen	7085							
George Washington, Bremen	3300	5039						100
Venezia, Marseilles	1600					15		
Prinzess Irene, Mediterranean		25				25		20 200
Oceania, Mediterranean						25		
Total	23727	5514		4866		757	410	5440 26523
Last week	29752	100	250	5661	170	1210	603	7190 35092
Same time in 1909	13467	4781	756	5286	166	1351	569	3597 15362

*Cargo estimated by steamship company.

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FERTILIZER MACHINERY SULPHURIC ACID APPLIANCES

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PRATT ENGINEERING & MACHINE COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.
NEW YORK CHICAGO HAVANA

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Aug. 20, 1910, with comparative tables:

PORK, BBLs.		Week Aug. 20, 1910.	Week Aug. 21, 1909.	From Nov. 1, 1909, to date.
To—				
United Kingdom..	277	211		19,757
Continent	265	207		8,378
So. & Cen. Am.	202	347		13,758
West Indies	537	634		35,466
Br. No. Am. Col.	515	263		10,620
Other countries ..	6			296
Total	1,802	1,062		89,273

MEATS, LBS.		Week Aug. 20, 1910.	Week Aug. 21, 1909.	From Nov. 1, 1909, to date.
United Kingdom..	5,651,895	5,153,325		212,286,345
Continent	668,300	410,950		8,531,850
So. & Cen. Am.	117,725	98,500		5,214,450
West Indies	173,875	219,775		8,746,275
Br. No. Am. Col.	10,375			120,740
Other countries ..				288,650
Total	6,622,170	5,882,556		235,188,310

LARD, LBS.		Week Aug. 20, 1910.	Week Aug. 21, 1909.	From Nov. 1, 1909, to date.
United Kingdom..	3,873,990	3,419,828		176,864,856
Continent	2,710,190	4,810,459		95,137,224
So. & Cen. Am.	424,800	300,350		14,069,100
West Indies	813,300	765,700		31,362,920
Br. No. Am. Col.	8,676			612,340
Other countries ..	23,500	5,080		1,009,050
Total	7,854,456	9,301,417		319,065,490

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	1,205	3,231,100	4,468,100
Boston	311	1,260,345	637,356
Philadelphia	46	101,000	
Baltimore			521,500
New Orleans	240	58,000	407,000
Montreal		1,920,000	1,088,000
Total week	1,802	6,622,170	7,854,456
Previous week ..	1,739	6,078,425	9,241,958
Two weeks ago ..	2,162	7,586,350	9,577,224
Cor. week last yr	1,662	6,882,556	9,301,417

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, 1909, to date.	Same time last year.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	17,654,000	25,305,400	7,650,800
Meats, lbs.	235,188,310	369,635,740	134,447,430
Lard, lbs.	319,065,490	480,714,410	161,658,920

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierces	15/	15/	@24c.
Oil Cake	7/6	8c.	@11c.
Bacon	15/	15/	@24c.
Lard, tierces	15/	15/	@24c.
Cheese	20/	25/	@48c.
Canned meats	15/	15/	@24c.
Butter	25/	30/	@48c.
Tallow	15/	15/	@24c.
Pork, per barrel	15/	15/	@24c.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—Although the situation is little changed from the previous week, the undertone continues firm. A fair demand was reported and available supplies are very light. The continued strength manifested in competing products and the firmness of the spot markets in cottonseed oil and other greases is having a large amount of sentimental effect. Price changes, however, have been slight the past week, with $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. freely bid for city and with holders asking $7\frac{3}{4}$ c. There have been some sales at levels slightly under the asking price and it is also reported that specials have sold at 8c. in tierces. A better feeling is also manifested in foreign trade circles. Following the successful auction sale of the previous week, another one was held, at which 1,430 casks were offered for sale. Of this quantity 1,370 were sold at the average price of 35s. 9d., which would compare with the price of 35s. 6d. last week.

Interests in close touch with the situation claim that what business is being transacted just now is at full asking prices, and in the event of any concession an improved amount of transactions would be noted.

There is very little stuff offering for prompt shipment, and it is this fact that creates an independent feeling among holders, and this would also seem to indicate that supplies, when they will become heavier, will be readily taken care of, as just now it is impossible for consumers to take on any supplies.

Quotations: City tallow, prime, $7\frac{5}{8}$ @ $7\frac{3}{4}$ c. bid in hhds.; country, as to quality, $7\frac{1}{4}$ @ $7\frac{3}{4}$ c. tcs.; specials, 8c. tcs.

SEE PAGE 30 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

STEARINE.—The market for oleo stearine has dwindled considerably, and there is but very little business doing, and what transactions are being put through are in small lots, with no decided change in prices. Quotations range from $11\frac{1}{2}$ c. bid to 12c. asked, and owing to the poor demand for compound lard it is said that not much is wanted at even those figures. The last sale was on the basis of $11\frac{1}{2}$ c., and although the spot situation in cottonseed oil is stronger than ever, but little benefit is derived and the undertone is rather unsettled. Compound makers are naturally hesitating in regard to making future con-

tracts, and it is this uncertainty that prevents any decided improvement in the demand for oleo stearine. Reports of possible shutdowns in soap-making circles are also having some effect.

OLEO OIL.—There is a good demand for low grade stuff and this is very scarce. Foreign demand is also good, with no pressure of consequence noted. Rotterdam prices are quoted at about 66@67 florins. New York quotes extras $11\frac{1}{4}$ c.

LARD STEARINE.—Little business is reported, and in the absence of demand a slightly easier undertone has developed. The market is very quiet, with prices nominally steady at $13\frac{1}{2}$ c.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—A better demand is reported, due to the consistent advance in kindred products to this oil. New crop prospects are bright. Spot is quoted at $7\frac{3}{4}$ @ $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.

GREASE.—No advance scored as yet, notwithstanding firm tone in other greases. Demand is slow. Quotations in New York: Yellow, $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $6\frac{3}{4}$ c.; bone, $6\frac{3}{4}$ @ 7 c.; house, $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $6\frac{3}{4}$ c.; "B" and "A" white, 7 @ $7\frac{1}{4}$ c. nominal.

GREASE STEARINE.—Trade is quiet and in absence of pressure, prices are steady. Yellow, $6\frac{3}{4}$ @ 7 c. nominal, and white at $7\frac{1}{4}$ @ $7\frac{3}{4}$ c. nominal.

COCOANUT OIL.—Oil expected from abroad has failed to arrive as yet. In the meanwhile the demand is good, with offerings scarce. Asking prices are higher. Quotations: Cochin, spot, $10\frac{3}{4}$ @ 11 c.; August-October shipments, 10 @ $10\frac{1}{4}$ c.; Ceylon, spot, $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ $9\frac{1}{4}$ c.; September-October shipments, $9\frac{1}{4}$ c.

PALM OIL.—Compared with tallow and some of its other kindred products, reports indicate relative cheapness of this oil. This would account for the good demand and light offerings. Prices in New York are: For prime red spot, 7 @ $7\frac{1}{4}$ c.; do., to arrive, $6\frac{3}{4}$ c.; Lagos, spot, $7\frac{1}{2}$ @ $7\frac{3}{4}$ c.; do., to arrive, $7\frac{1}{4}$ c.; palm kernels, for shipment, 9 @ $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.

CORN OIL.—There is absolutely very little prompt shipment of corn oil offered. Undertone continues firm owing to comparatively light supplies. Prices are quoted at 7.10 @ 7.15 c.

NEATSFOOT.—The undertone continues steady, with the demand fair. Supplies are not burdensome. Quotations: For 20 cold test, 95 @ 1 ; 30 do., 86c.; do., water white, 82 @ 85 c.; prime, 69 @ 70 c.; low grade off yellow, 63 @ 65 c.

LARD OIL.—No new feature is noted, with trade dull and prices steady. Prices are quoted at 95 @ 98 c.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1910:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 183 bbls., 130 tcs.; Barbados, W. I., 265 bbls.; Barcelona, Spain, 25 tcs.; Bremen, Germany, 50 bbls.; Bergen, Norway, 50 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 17 bbls., 4 tcs.; Cardiff, Wales, 35 tcs.; Colon, Panama, 30 bbls., 87,080 lbs., 5 tcs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 75 bbls.; Fiume, Austria, 25 bbls.; Genoa, Italy, 25 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 101 tcs.; Hamilton, W. I., 13,264 lbs., 25 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 71 bbls., 23 tcs.; London, England, 25 bbls., 25 tcs., 162,888 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 240,962 lbs., 110 tcs.; Malaga, Spain, 20 tcs.; Nassau, W. I., 8 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 6 bbls., 5 tcs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 35 bbls.; Port Limon, C. R., 40 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 5 bbls.; Southampton, England, 255,152 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 160 bbls.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 100 tcs.; Bergen, Norway, 35 tcs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 50 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 50 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 685 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 50 tcs.; Piraeus, Greece, 25 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,665 tcs.; Rodosta, 25 tcs.; Stavanger, Norway, 35 tcs.; St. Johns, N. F., 25 tcs.; Salonica, Turkey, 25 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbados, W. I., 9,500 lbs.; Cartagena, Venezuela, 1,300 lbs.; Falmouth, Jamaica, 4,300 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 2,230 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 1,000 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 11,590 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 3,400 lbs.

Oleo oil, from Baltimore, Md., to Rotterdam, Holland, 1,120 tcs.

TALLOW.—Havana, Cuba, 5,762 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 6,815 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 1,563 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 17,405 lbs.

TONGUE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 58 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 20 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 10 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 6 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 5 bbls.; Stockholm, Sweden, 50 bbls.

CANNED MEAT.—Amapola, Venezuela, 6 cs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 208 pgs.; Bristol, England, 500 cs.; Barbados, W. I., 175 cs.; Buenos Ayres, Brazil, 70 pgs.; Cardiff, Wales, 250 cs.; Colon, Panama, 128 cs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 105 pgs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 20 pgs.; Hamilton, W. I., 37 cs.; Havana, Cuba, 25 pgs.; Liverpool, England, 287 cs.; London, England, 570 cs.; Manila, P. I., 145 cs.; Nassau, W. I., 74 cs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 13 pgs.; Port Cabello, Venezuela, 27 cs.; Port Limon, C. R., 40 cs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 100 cs.; Singapore, Straits Settlement, 80 cs.; Southampton, England, 50 cs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 50 pgs.

SOYA BEAN OIL

AND ALL SOAP MATERIALS

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Prevents dusting and absorption.

LIQUID CEMENT

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GRAPHITE ACID PROOF COATING

For metallic surfaces submitted to extreme corrosive conditions.

SAMPLES ON REQUEST.

The Glidden Varnish Company
CLEVELAND, OHIO

MID-WEEK PROVISION REVIEW.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from L. J. Schwabacher & Co.)

Chicago, Aug. 24.—The light receipts of hogs for the past four days somewhat surprised the trade, and although prices have been advanced steadily each day, the run does not seem to get any larger. However, in spite of all this the provision pit has been very unsettled and unsatisfactory for the traders, as it has been a very narrow and small affair, except for the selling of about two million September and October ribs yesterday. This upset all the calculations of the pit traders, who were long some product, and that demoralized them, selling at the close yesterday at the best they could possibly get. The market today started somewhat firmer and healthier, but near the close everything was again offered down to about the lowest level of the day. Considerable January and November lard has been steadily sold by one of the commission houses.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

J. G. Gash, sales manager of the American Cotton Oil Company, returned this week from a short vacation.

Among the visitors on the New York Produce Exchange during the week were C. W. McCreery and Colonel N. K. Palmer, bankers and real estate men of Columbia, Miss.

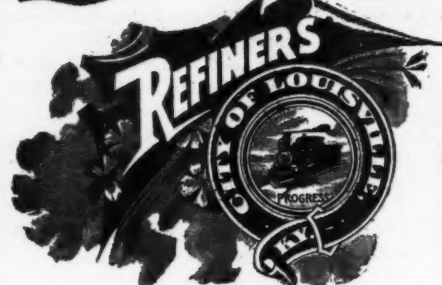
Produce-Exchange memberships are now quoted at \$425 bid, with \$450 asked.

T. J. Deegan, assistant sales manager of the American Cotton Oil Company, has gone on a visit to Savannah, Ga., and will remain away for two weeks.

A. L. McKee, a large refiner of Greenville, Miss., was on the Produce Exchange floor the past few days.

W. M. Gregory, a prominent crude oil mill owner of Hertford, N. C., is visiting in this city and was a guest of John Aspegren on the New York Produce Exchange this week.

Louisville Cotton Oil Co.



LOUISVILLE BUTTER OIL
PROGRESS BUTTER OIL
PROGRESS COOKING OIL
DEAL CHOICE WHITE COOKING OIL
ROYAL PRIME SUMMER ELLER
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EDITION, "WESTERN UNION" AND "LIEBERS."

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LICENSED AND BONDED COTTON SEED OIL WAREHOUSE

IN UNITED STATES
WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 25.—September crude cottonseed oil, 55c.; mills not selling. Meal dull and declining. New crop hulls, \$7, f. o. b. mills.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 25.—Cottonseed oil market dull; prime crude nominally 55c. Prime 8 per cent. meal nominally \$26 per short ton. Hulls in light demand at \$10, loose.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, Aug. 25.—Since our last report the market during the early part of the week continued to decline until September struck 9.60, October 8.35, November 7.30, and December 7.10. At these prices however, the market rebounded to September 9.74, October 8.75, November 7.55, and December 7.25. The bulk of the trading was confined to the October option. The European markets did not follow the advance at all and the domestic markets seems only to be interested in old crop oil. The crude market followed the advancing New York market, but only small transactions are reported. The average mill cannot forget the sad results of their last year's operations and will not sell ahead this year, preferring to await the opening of the seed market, which promises to be a mighty exciting one.

As stated, last week's prices are unprecedented, and getting more dangerous all the time, but just so long as the bull crowd is in control, and until arrivals of new oil come in, prices can be held. New crop oil will very shortly come on the market, and sooner or later arrivals will relieve the situation, as from all reports the crop will have to be marketed early on account of the tight money market.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Aug. 24.—Latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85@1.90, basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, 1.90@2c, basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, in bbls., 3c. lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 90c.@\$1, basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax, 4 3/4 c. per lb.; talc, 1 1/2 c. lb.; silicex, \$1.80@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$7.50@8 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs., no charge for bbls.; chloride of lime, in casks, \$1.35, and in bbls. \$2 per 100 lbs.; carbonate of potash, 4 1/2 c. lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 88@92 per cent., at 5 1/2 c. lb.

Genuine Lagos palm oil, in casks, 1,400 to 1,800 lbs., 7 1/2 c. lb.; prime red palm oil, in casks, 7c. lb.; clarified palm oil, in bbls., 7 1/2 c. lb.; palm kernel oil, in casks about 1,200 lbs., 9@9 1/4 c. lb.; green olive oil, 70@75c. gal.; yellow olive oil, 75@80c. gal.; green olive oil foots, 7@7 1/4 c. lb.; peanut oil, 70c. gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 9 3/4 c. lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 10 1/4 c. lb.; cottonseed oil, 10.25@10.50c. lb.; corn oil, 7@7.10c. lb.; Soya bean oil, 7 1/2 c. lb.

Prime city tallow, in hhd., 7 1/4 c. lb.; special tallow in tcs., 8 3/4 c. lb.; oleo stearine, 11 1/2 c. lb.; house grease, 7@7 1/4 c. lb.; brown grease, 6 3/4 c. lb.; yellow packer's grease, 6 1/2 c. lb.

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HAS HAD
THE SAMPLE

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KNOW

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WHAT

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Trading Less Exciting—Fluctuations Narrower—Outstanding Interest More Evened Up—Spot Situation Continues Very Strong—Crop News Generally Favorable, Excepting From Central Texas.

Trading in cottonseed oil within the past week, although on a fairly active scale, does not compare favorably with the enormous volume of business that was done the two preceding weeks. Price movements have not shown decided change, and although at times fluctuations were wide, the net change at the end of the week was not large. The market showed indications of being more evened up than has been the case in a great many months, and in absence of outside interest trading was of a professional sort, with these operators not disposed to commit themselves heavily on one side or the other, and also inclined to take small profits. At the beginning of the week sentiment prevailing seemed to lean toward the bear side. These interests argued that urgent short covering had been completed, and the favorable weather in the cotton belt would induce freer offerings of crude. Under this reasoning there was active hammering, which, with the help of some belated liquidation and profit-taking by Western interests, caused a decline of some 15 to 25 points from the close of the preceding week

and represented a loss of from approximately 30 to 50 points from the high of the season. When it became evident, however, that profit-taking for the time being was over, a desire on the part of shorts to cover resulted in a decided upturn. Offerings were light and toward the end of the week prices were at levels which showed but very slight net changes for the entire week. Sentiment seemed to improve as whether the price movement was affecting sentiment or whether actual conditions were making themselves more firmly impressed on the part of traders. At any rate, conditions that existed for the past two weeks, or, in fact, for the past month, were at last receiving a great deal of consideration.

This mainly refers to the spot situation, which certainly has been very strong, and when a large refining interest purchased a few hundred barrels of August on the basis of 10 1/4 c. a pound, and then bid for further substantial lots, a sudden awakening seemed to dawn upon operators that the oil was really wanted and that purchases heretofore were not wholly for manipulative purposes. It is said that compound lard makers are the buyers of this spot oil, and they are in urgent need of the same owing to the fact that they have outstanding contracts which they are compelled to fill. Heretofore they have withheld from

purchasing oil, in the hope that prices would decline, but instead they are now buying at new high levels.

Crude oil reports from the South are generally unchanged in character, although a somewhat easier tone is noted for winter shipment. Concessions, however, are slight and mills are reported as offering only sparingly, with a disposition shown to await further developments of the cotton plant. Refiners have been quite liberal buyers the last few days and have as yet shown no disposition to make substantial hedges. This unwillingness on the part of refiners to buy crude and sell future months as a protection is another factor toward the strength of the far months. Principal offerings of these deliveries are in the form of profit-taking, and when any demand appears the oil is not bought except at full prices.

Speculative interest has shown some improvement the past week, with indications of cotton houses taking more interest in the market, and there has also been some good buying on the reaction for the account of Western interests. Previous to this week outside business was practically at a standstill, and the high level at which speculative interest is developing is naturally causing quite a good deal of comment. It is well known that outsiders last year made enormous profits on the long side of oil, and notwithstanding the fact that they disposed of their holdings at

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prices which were thought to be fictitious, they have not shown any inclination to re-enter the market until recently. This has been probably due to the fact that even after commission houses had liquidated prices advanced considerably and they were not disposed to come in at higher levels than at which they sold. It is also generally known that there have been actual inquiries from these speculative sources as to whether or not the short side of the market would not be the most profitable. Sentiment, however, has been unanimously bullish, and although there are a great many houses not in sympathy with the advance, they did not see fit to antagonize the bull party.

The fact that stocks of oil are so small and that consumers have been pursuing a hand-to-mouth policy the past few months is tending to create an impression that new crop oil will meet with a ready demand and that there will be no stock of oil here until the middle of winter. If this condition of affairs should materialize, it will naturally be seen that short sales would be hazardous. There are some bears, however, who claim that the high price at which oil is ruling will tend to check the consuming demand and that a more economical way will be pursued by users. It is further asserted that mills will be willing sellers later in the season, or, in fact, as soon as cotton crop conditions are better defined.

Developments in the cotton belt the past week have been rather favorable, although there have been a great many reports of damage owing to excessive heat and absence of moisture in parts of Texas. In other sections of the belt, however, few damage reports are being received. This irregularity results in great discrepancies in crop estimates, with the prevailing idea of a crop of from 11,500,000 to 12,000,000 bales thought probable, although estimates of 10,250,000 to 11,000,000 are at hand.

Export demand for oil has shown some improvement the past few days. This demand is mostly for winter shipment, with indications of no urgent demand on the part of foreigners. This is emphasized by the reselling of nearby months by these interests, who are taking advantage of the current premiums.

Closing prices, Saturday, August 20.—Spot, \$10.11; August, \$9.75@12; September, \$9.62@9.64; October, \$8.59@8.61; November, \$7.45@7.47; December, \$7.22@7.24; January, \$7.19@7.21; February, \$7.18@7.25; March, \$7.21@7.22; good off, \$9@10; off, \$9@10; winter, \$10@12.35; summer, \$10.50@12.24. Sales were: September, 400, \$9.65@9.67; October, 2,000, \$8.60@8.66; November, 600, \$7.47@7.50; December, 1,400, \$7.23@7.24; January, 100, \$7.20; March, 600, \$7.19@7.23. Futures closed 20 advance to 9 decline. Total sales, 5,100. Prime crude, S. E., October, 51.

Monday, August 22.—Spot, \$10.26@10.90; August, \$10.25@10.75; September, \$9.63@9.64; October, \$8.51@8.53; November, \$7.37@7.39; December, \$7.12@7.13; January, \$7.07@7.10; February, \$7.07@7.15; March, \$7.11@7.15; good off, \$8.50@11; off, \$8.50@10.25; winter, \$11@14.50; summer, \$11@14.00. Sales were: September, 400, \$9.61@9.65; October, 3,700, \$8.48@8.60; November, 3,900, \$7.38@7.44; December, 1,900, \$7.13@7.18; January, 1,000, \$7.09@7.15; March, 600, \$7.19. Futures closed 50 advance to 12 decline. Total sales, 11,500. Prime crude, S. E., October, 51.

Tuesday, August 23.—Spot, \$10.25@10.40; August, \$10.25@10.40; September, \$9.60@9.62; October, \$8.46@8.48; November, \$7.34@7.36; December, \$7.12@7.15; January, \$7.10@7.12; February, \$7.10@7.18; March, \$7.15@7.21; good off, \$8.50@10.50; off, \$8.50@10.25; winter, \$11.25@15; summer, \$11@15. Sales were: August, 200, \$10.25; September, 200, \$9.60@9.62; October, 7,100, \$8.35@8.50; November, 1,900, \$7.30@7.37; December, 1,300, \$7.10@7.12; January, 1,200, \$7.08@7.10; March, 100, \$7.14. Futures closed 5 decline to 4 advance. Total sales, 12,000. Prime crude, S. E., October, 51.

Wednesday, August 24.—Spot, \$10.35@11; August, \$10.25@10.60; September, \$9.67@9.69; October, \$8.65@8.66; November, \$7.46@7.47; December, \$7.22@7.23; January, \$7.16@7.21; February, \$7.18@7.22; March, \$7.19@7.25; good off, \$8.50@10.50; off, \$8.40@10.48; winter, \$11.50@16; summer, \$11.35@16. Sales were: September, 700, \$9.63@9.70; October, 7,200, \$8.53@8.70; November, 3,200, \$7.41@7.50; December, 700, \$7.23@7.25; January, 400, \$7.16@7.20. Futures closed unchanged to 19 advance. Total sales, 12,200. Prime crude, S. E., October, 50.

Thursday, August 25.—Spot, \$10.25@10.75; August, \$10.10@10.50; September, \$9.68@9.72; October, \$8.74@8.75; November, \$7.55@7.57; December, \$7.24@7.26; January, \$7.22@7.24; February, \$7.22@7.27; March,

\$7.26@7.27; good off, \$9@10.50; off, \$8.50@10.50; winter, \$11.75@18; summer, \$11.61@18. Sales were: October, 3,900, \$8.66@8.75; November, 4,000, \$7.45@7.56; December, 1,400, \$7.20@7.25; January, 500, \$7.20@7.22; March, 100, \$7.25. Futures closed 15 decline to 9 advance. Total sales, 9,900. Prime crude, S. E., October, 47½@48.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported up to Aug. 24, 1910, and for the period since Sept. 1, 1909, and for the same period 1908-9, were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	For week.	Sept. 1, 1909.	Same period, 1908-9.
Aalesund, Norway	—	50	50
Aarhus, Denmark	—	12	—
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	25	125
Acajutla, Salvador	—	119	84
Acapulco, Mexico	—	—	16
Adelaide, Australia	—	113	4
Alexandria, Egypt	1,927	3,502	—
Algiers, Algeria	748	7,045	—
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	199	488	—
Amapola, Honduras	103	32	—
Amsterdam, Holland	—	50	—
Ancona, Italy	735	5,494	—
Antigua, W. I.	153	154	—
Antofagasta, Chile	43	5	—
Antwerp, Belgium	1,953	2,825	—
Asuncion, Venezuela	19	16	—
Auckland, New Zealand	383	138	—
Aux Cayes, Hayti	7	—	—
Azuza, W. I.	14	102	—
Bahia, Brazil	62	—	—
Barbadoes, W. I.	948	1,323	—
Barcelona, Spain	—	47	—
Barl, Italy	—	225	—
Beira, E. Africa	226	38	—
Beirut, Syria	148	600	—
Belfast, Ireland	53	140	—
Belize, Br. Honduras	—	124	—
Bergen, Norway	50	665	—
Biscaglia, Italy	—	75	—
Bissao, Portuguese Guiana ..	—	5	—
Bombay, India	7	—	—
Bordeaux, France	200	2,806	—
Braila, Roumania	490	1,155	—
Bremen, Germany	150	630	—
Bridgeton, W. I.	—	60	—

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Brisbane, Australia	—	—	10	Palermo, Sicily	—	—	975	From New Orleans.		
Bristol, England	30	30	75	Panama, Panama	—	—	56	Antwerp, Belgium	—	550 9,381
Buenos Ayres, A. R.	119	11,609	12,567	Panderma, Asia	—	76	118	Barcelona, Spain	—	— 50
Bukharest, Roumania	—	—	125	Para, Brazil	—	448	64	Belfast, Ireland	—	508 1,000
Caibarien, Cuba	—	—	33	Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	23	—	Bordeaux, France	—	25 445
Cairo, Egypt	—	—	246	Paranagua, Brazil	—	—	38	Bremen, Germany	—	235 6,730
Caliao, Peru	—	—	302	Patras, Greece	—	—	200	Christiania, Norway	—	6,215 5,152
Calcutta, India	—	—	5	Pernambuco, Brazil	—	503	953	Colon, Panama	—	21 258
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	2,551	1,744	Phillipville, Algeria	—	—	175	Copenhagen, Denmark	—	550 4,760
Cardenas, Cuba	—	15	6	Piraeus, Greece	—	—	134	Dublin, Ireland	—	— 65
Cardiff, Wales	—	10	35	Pointe a Pitre, W. I.	—	—	249	Genoa, Italy	—	25 1,300
Cartagena, Colombia	—	4	10	Port Antonio, Jamaica	3	86	126	Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,635 3,554
Carupano, Venezuela	—	8	26	Port au Prince, W. I.	5	167	227	Gothenberg, Sweden	—	600 417
Cayenne, Fr. Guiana	—	685	543	Port Barrios, C. A.	—	58	96	Hamburg, Germany	—	4,056 41,091
Christiania, Norway	—	3,419	2,152	Port Cabello, Venezuela	—	73	147	Havana, Cuba	—	267 3,145
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	—	105	Port Limon, Costa Rica	9	1,554	433	Havre, France	—	503 7,684
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	—	489	Port Maria, Jamaica	—	12	66	Hull, England	—	— 750
Colon, Panama	48	2,738	1,600	Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	—	20	Liverpool, England	—	1,550 18,257
Constantinople, Turkey	—	7,681	36,240	Port of Spain, W. India	—	30	20	London, England	—	6,670 19,626
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	5,535	1,784	Port Said, Egypt	—	174	759	Manchester, England	—	130 4,690
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	—	60	Preveza, Turkey	—	—	25	Marseilles, France	—	250 27,366
Cork, Ireland	—	400	—	Progreso, Mexico	—	133	128	Naples, Italy	—	100 650
Cristobal, Panama	—	31	6	Puerto Plata, San Dom.	—	2,139	1,274	Odessa, Russia	—	— 50
Curacao, Leeward Islands	2	51	43	Punta Arenas, Costa Rica	—	32	590	Rotterdam, Holland	200	29,367 55,888
Dantzig, Germany	—	430	520	Ravenna, Italy	—	1,150	5,099	Santiago, Cuba	—	— 50
Delegatch, Turkey	—	625	2,088	Rio Janeiro, Brazil	77	4,392	7,142	Stavanger, Norway	—	535 296
Delagoa Bay, E. Africa	—	—	355	Rosario, Arg. Rep.	—	—	206	Trieste, Austria	—	— 6,570
Demerara, Br. Guiana	24	2,462	2,781	Rotterdam, Holland	—	36,305	33,178	Venice, Italy	—	600 1,350
Dominica, W. I.	—	180	—	St. Croix, W. I.	—	10	4	Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	— 959
Drontheim, Norway	—	580	275	St. John's, N. F.	—	74	106			
Dublin, Ireland	—	7,949	4,227	St. Kitts, W. I.	—	494	338			
Dundee, Scotland	—	25	25	St. Lucia, W. I.	—	—	128			
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	—	41	St. Martin, W. I.	—	—	195			
Dunkirk, France	—	600	590	St. Thomas, W. I.	—	39	37			
E. London, Cape Colony	—	—	184	Salonica, Turkey	—	1,121	5,697			
Flume, Austria	—	—	225	Samana, San Dom.	—	—	150			
Fredericton, Australia	—	—	45	Sanchez, San Dom.	—	82	103			
Galatz, Roumania	—	3,467	6,900	San Domingo City, San Dom.	—	1,300	1,323			
Genoa, Italy	—	15,976	51,883	San Jose, C. R.	—	—	17			
Georgetown, Br. Guiana	—	—	10	Santiago, Cuba	—	613	552			
Gibara, Cuba	—	—	7	Santos, Brazil	—	490	100			
Gibraltar, Spain	—	—	960	Savannah, Colombia	—	23	4			
Glasgow, Scotland	20	3,749	3,885	Sfax, Tunisia	—	—	47			
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	1,400	1,000	Shanghai, China	—	—	10			
Grenada, W. I.	—	—	11	Sierra Leone, Africa	—	—	41			
Guadeloupe, W. I.	—	3,617	2,622	Smyrna, Turkey	24	967	3,169			
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	40	127	Sousa, Tunisia	—	—	450			
Hallifax, Nova Scotia	—	—	24	Southampton, England	—	1,060	949			
Hamburg, Germany	—	6,381	11,462	Stavanger, Norway	—	10	—			
Hango, Russia	—	—	20	Stettin, Germany	—	150	2,850			
Havana, Cuba	24	3,165	2,272	Stockholm, Sweden	—	527	376			
Havre, France	—	3,982	12,611	Surinam, Dutch Guiana	—	39	13			
Helsinki, Finland	—	—	33	Sydney, Australia	—	206	361			
Hull, England	—	900	580	Syracuse, Sicily	—	25	250			
Inagua, W. I.	—	—	7	Tampico, Mexico	—	250	298			
Iquique, Chile	—	902	—	Tonsberg, Norway	—	250	—			
Jacmel, Haiti	—	3	—	Trieste, Austria	—	1,159	10,661			
Jamaica, W. I.	—	125	—	Trinidad, Island of	—	424	528			
Karaya, Turkey	—	—	250	Trondhjem, Norway	—	50	—			
Kingston, W. I.	99	3,557	3,312	Tunis, Algeria	—	—	2,103			
Kobe, Japan	—	—	27	Valparaiso, Chile	—	4,972	4,153			
Konigsberg, Germany	—	—	50	Varna, Bulgaria	—	—	35			
Kustentzi, Roumania	—	2,300	6,399	Venice, Italy	—	9,005	72,686			
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	22	331	Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	578	671			
La Libertad, Salvador	—	—	5	Wellington, New Zealand	—	45	206			
La Union, Salvador	—	—	5	Yokohama, Japan	—	10	18			
Leghorn, Italy	25	4,763	19,976							
Liverpool, England	125	10,708	6,529							
London, England	20	11,569	9,225							
Macoris, San Dom.	—	—	638							
Malmö, Sweden	—	—	250							
Malta, Island of	—	—	2,623							
Manaos, Brazil	—	—	6							
Manchester, England	—	4,580	1,645							
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	—	348							
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	—	59							
Marseilles, France	—	6,240	44,894							
Martinique, W. I.	—	—	4,006							
Massawa, Eritrea	—	—	112							
Matanzas, W. I.	—	—	184							
Mauritius, Island of	—	—	24							
Mazatlan, Mexico	—	—	11							
Melbourne, Australia	9	170	286							
Messina, Sicily	—	—	205							
Monrovia, Liberia	—	—	14							
Montego Bay, W. I.	—	—	103							
Monte Cristi, San Dom.	—	—	368							
Montevideo, Uruguay	191	8,550	6,589							
Naples, Italy	—	3,024	10,097							
Newcastle, England	—	—	25							
Nipe, Cuba	—	—	19							
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	—	35							
Oran, Algeria	—	—	453							

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ESTABLISHED 1878

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U.S.A.

sult being claimed to be detrimental to all concerned. The writer says:

To the Editor:

I noticed an article in the press statements that the business men of New Orleans are fully aroused to the necessity of fighting for the commercial supremacy of this city, and that the importers and exporters must work in harmony. This they should do, but I am sorry to say that the latter do not with the interior shippers. A great many of them who buy cottonseed products are continually making claims on shipments as to inferior quality when they are uncalled for, and are driving away what products could come this way and be exported through this port.

If we want to revive the export business in our city it will have to be done entirely on different lines, as the interior shippers plainly show that they are not giving New Orleans the preference, and by no means is she getting her share of the business.

We in former years did not experience so much trouble in our export business as we do now. New Orleans has always been known as the logical port of the South for exporting, and it got the business; but, since we have been receiving recently foreigners here with open arms, who become engaged in the export business and want to make claims on all shipments they receive, we are losing it gradually. Our export trade shows that it is decreasing every season, and being diverted elsewhere.

These foreign exporters have not at heart the welfare of our city or port, nor do they care for the development of our export trade, but only wish to make all the money they can here and then go back to their homes in Europe.

They are also preaching about our high port charges and that exporters at other ports can do so much better. This is no doubt due to the fact that the interior shippers are getting better satisfaction in shipping their products via other ports, they having better rates and less claims.

The interior shippers should eliminate undesirable buyers, as they could easily have brokers to sell and export their products for them, and at the end of the season I am quite sure they would be better off, our port would be more prosperous, and we should control our exportation, and not let foreigners do it.

It seems strange that a city like New Orleans with her port and railroad facilities, has not more of an export business than she has.

J. L. VINCENT.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS ABROAD.

The Bureau of Manufactures at Washington has decided to publish in pamphlet form a number of reports made by Special Agent Julien L. Brode during the latter part of his foreign trip, and which have been in the hands of the Bureau for some time. These reports cover some important phases of foreign conditions affecting the cotton oil industry, and show what a comprehensive and keen view Special Agent Brode took of the foreign field.

The report covers conditions in Italy, Spain, France, Austria, Germany and other European markets, both as regards tariffs and the trading situation. The use of cottonseed oil in sardine packing in France is a feature, and a report of German cottonseed products machinery of recent invention will also interest the trade. A sketch of the soya bean industry is also included, as well as reports from various American consular officers.

Mr. Brode's official designation has been changed from Special Agent to Commercial Agent. He is now on leave of absence at his home in Memphis, Tenn., but will probably resume his investigations of foreign fields in a short time.

COTTONSEED CRUSHERS' COMMITTEES NAMED

Announcement has just been made by President B. F. Taylor of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association of his committee appointments for the ensuing year. He is a young and energetic executive, and is planning an active and effective campaign for his administration, and he has selected aids who will assist in achieving the results he has in mind.

It is likely that the administration of the Association this year will devote its chief energies to two or three matters of pressing importance to the industry, notably the fight for repeal of the existing federal oleomargarine law which discriminates so unfairly against cottonseed oil, and also the effort to prevent the enactment of regulations in different States adverse to cottonseed meal and hulls, particularly as animal foods.

In achieving these results President Taylor will need the effective co-operation of his Bureau of Publicity and his Legislative Committee, as well as of the Executive Committee, which considers all important matters before action is taken. The Executive Committee includes President B. F. Taylor, of Columbia, S. C.; Vice-president R. L. Heflin, of Sherman, Tex.; former presidents F. H. Bailey, of Paris, Tex., and E. M. Durham, of Vicksburg, Miss., and J. J. Lawton, of Hartsville, S. C., ex-president of the South Carolina Association. This is a strong and able board.

The Legislative Committee this year is headed by J. J. Culbertson, of Paris, Tex., who led the fight so successfully at Washington last winter for the cotton oil interests. With him on this committee are John Aspegren of New York, W. A. Reynolds of Charlotte, N. C., and F. W. Brode of Memphis, Tenn., all active and able workers, and each fitted in his special field for aiding the chairman in legislative matters.

Publicity Work to Be Pushed.

The Bureau of Publicity is organized this year for effective practical work, after a season of inactivity due to the selection of a chairman unacquainted with the industry and its needs. This year's chairman is Ernest E. Dallis, of Atlanta, Ga., a young newspaper man thoroughly acquainted with the field and in close touch with the cottonseed products trade, as well as with the press. He has done very effective work for the Georgia Association, and will now be enabled to enlarge his activities. With him on this committee are F. W. Brode, of Memphis, dean of the brokerage trade, and President Taylor, who is himself a former chairman of the committee and a firm believer in practical publicity work.

The Committee on Rules is headed by Vice-president R. L. Heflin, according to precedent. Mr. Heflin is a veteran in the trade and an authority on trading and trading rules. With him are leading men in the trade from various sections, whose knowledge will be of great value in formulating trading rules and maintaining the standing and reputation of the Association in this regard.

The complete list of committees is as follows:

Executive Committee.—B. F. Taylor, Columbia, S. C., chairman; R. L. Heflin, Sherman, Tex.; J. J. Lawton, Hartsville, S. C.;

E. M. Durham, Vicksburg, Miss.; F. H. Bailey, Paris, Tex.

Committee on Rules.—R. L. Heflin, Sherman, Tex., chairman; J. B. Perry, Grenada, Miss.; Erister Ashcraft, Florence, Ala.; J. M. Macdonald, Cincinnati, O.; J. H. DuBose, Memphis, Tenn.; Geo. F. Tennile, Savannah, Ga.; J. B. Hildebrand, Little Rock, Ark.; E. E. Chandler, Chicago, Ill.; Fielding Wallace, Augusta, Ga.; C. L. Ives, New Berne, N. C.; J. G. Gash, New York, N. Y.; E. T. George, New Orleans, La.

Bureau of Publicity.—E. E. Dallis, Atlanta, Ga., chairman; F. W. Brode, Memphis, Tenn.; B. F. Taylor, Columbia, S. C.

Committee on Appeals and Grievances.—C. Fitzsimmons, Columbia, S. C., chairman; A. H. D. Perkins, Pine Bluff, Ark.; A. D. Allen, Little Rock, Ark.; J. M. Kiser, Albertsville, Ala.; E. P. McBurney, Atlanta, Ga.; L. Foot, Canton, Miss.; Jonathan Havens, Washington, N. C.

Legislative Committee.—J. J. Culbertson, Paris, Tex., chairman; John Aspegren, New York, N. Y.; W. A. Reynolds, Charlotte, N. C.; F. W. Brode, Memphis, Tenn.

Committees on Arbitration.—Dallas, Tex.: Jo W. Allison, Ennis; F. D. Matthews, Dallas; R. L. Heflin, Sherman; F. A. Blain, Ft. Worth; F. C. Callier, Dallas. New Orleans, La.: E. T. George, W. E. Jervy, R. Vallon, R. C. Burke, W. C. Soria, Jno. W. Todd, New Orleans. Atlanta, Ga.: E. P. McBurney, S. A. Corker, W. M. Hutchinson, M. S. Harper, Julian Field, Atlanta. New York, N. Y.: John Aspegren, T. S. Young, St. Julien Ravel, W. R. Cantrell, Edward Flash, New York City. Little Rock, Ark.: J. P. Faucett, S. P. Davis, T. H. Bunch, A. D. Allen, Little Rock, and E. Roleson, Forest City. Montgomery, Ala.: S. J. Cassels, J. W. Black, C. G. Hewitt, T. R. Cain, W. P. DeJarnette, Montgomery.

Chemists' Committee.—Dr. Felix Paquin, Galveston, Tex., chairman; E. R. Barrow, Memphis, Tenn.; R. C. Warren, Little Rock, Ark.; F. H. Smalley, Savannah, Ga.; E. L. Johnson, Memphis, Tenn.

URGE UNIFORM SEED SELECTION.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington has issued a pamphlet on cotton selection on the farm, in which the following conclusions are drawn:

"The best method of establishing a standard of selection to be applied to any particular field, seed plat or progeny row of cotton is to fix upon groups of the most uniform and otherwise desirable plants as representing the variety in that particular place. The cotton plant is extremely susceptible to influences of soil and climate. Each variety shows a wide range of differences under different conditions, and the proportion of degenerate plants, those that make definite changes away from the characters of the variety, is also influenced by the conditions under which the plants grow.

"In addition to larger and better crops, farmers who learn the art of selecting cotton can usually gain an advantage from the sale of seed in their own localities. Seed grown in a uniform field in the same locality is always to be preferred to seed from a distance. Even a uniform stock is likely to show numerous variations when grown for the first time under new conditions. Only one variety should be admitted into the same field or seed plat. It is not desirable to increase the number of varieties in any locality unless new types showing definite superiority can be obtained.

"Distant agricultural and commercial advantages would be gained if each cotton-growing community would limit itself to a single variety. Attention to the external characters makes it possible to detect degenerate plants, those that will produce small bolls and inferior lint, even before they have begun to flower. The roguing out of such plants early in the season guards the uniformity of the crop by preventing the cross-fertilization of good plants with pollen of inferior individuals."

HIDES AND SKINS.

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Some further sales have been made of Texas steer hides, but outside of the recent steady trading in this variety the market has been generally dull, with tanners inclined to hold off in expectation of easier prices than those now ruling. Native steers are reported in fair inquiry, and light offerings of present take-off, but the market is at a standstill as far as actual sales are concerned, and no business of account has been reported in some time. Packers are asking 15½c. for August salting, but any increase in the demand would probably stiffen their views. Late June's and July's are offered at 15¼c. and not taken, also May's and June's at 15c. and April's at 14c. Texas steers continue to be taken steadily, and a sale is reported of 7,500 of these by a big packer at 14c. for heavies, 13c. for lights and 12c. for extremes. It is understood these hides were taken by a large sole leather tanner. The demand for Texas, however, is better for heavies at 14c. than for lights and extremes at 13c. and 12c., respectively. Butt brands are nominally unchanged at the last selling price of 13½c., and are considered steady at this figure, as some buyers consider them relatively cheaper than natives at 15½c. Colorados are nominally quotable at 13c., but no further sales have been noted of late. Indications are that there will be an increase in the make of this variety. Branded cows are quoted at 12c. for late salting, including Southwestern points, but no further sales are reported, and most buyers' views are not over 11¾c. Native cows are in less demand than formerly, and buyers consider present quotations high at 14c. for heavy and 13½c. for light-weights. Native bulls are hardly as firm as formerly, and though late salting was reported sold by one large packer at 12c., tanners who regularly buy this variety are not in the market at this figure. Packers nominally ask 12c. for late take-off and 11½c. for stock running back to late spring. Branded bulls are quiet at the last selling price of 10½c.

Later.—Large sole leather tanners are again in the market buying branded hides. Beside the purchase of 7,500 Texas, noted above, from a big packer about 5,000 more Texas were taken from another big packer at 14c., 13c. and 12c., also Colorados at 13c., and butt brands at 13½c., and an accumulation of butt brands and Colorados in New York. It is possible that other sales have also been made which may come to light later.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The general tendency of the market continues easy, and buyers seem to be in more control of the situation than a week or so ago. Large tanners who operated quite freely last week on the basis of 11c. for late receipt buffs and 11c. for 25-lb. and up hides, selected and delivered at tanneries in Chicago, Milwaukee, etc., are not inclined to take on further lines at the same price, and are looking for the market to ease off again. The dealers are making occasional sales of special weights and selections at slight premiums over the market for regular stock, but the demand in general is quiet. At the same time the supply of late receipt

short-haired hides is not large, although the easier tone of the market of late has brought to light more offerings than previously. Buffs in Chicago are quotable on the basis of 11c. for late receipt short-haired lots, and though dealers have been talking 11¼c. no sales have been reported at this figure outside of some small lots of special weights or selections. No. 2 buffs are offered freely at 10c. Heavy cows are being held at 11¼@11½c., but no sales are noted, and in a nominal way the market is not considered quotable over 11¼c. for regular lots of late receipt hides. Extremes are in fair inquiry, but at prices under those asked by dealers. Short-haired extremes running 35@40 per cent. seconds are offered at 11¼c., but no sales are noted, although some tanners bid 11¼c. for lots running 50 per cent. seconds, but strictly all short-haired. Heavy steers are nominally held at 12½c. for regular collections that are short-haired and 13c. for straight butcher lots of late salting, but no sales are reported, and older lots on hand are ranged in price all the way from 11@12c., as to quality and hair. Heavy bulls of late receipt are held at 10¼c., but last sales last week were at 10c., and this price is now being bid for more. Branded hides are still quiet and nominally unchanged at a range of 9½@10c. for late receipts, as to take-off and percentage of steers. Large buyers of these look for lower prices.

HORSEHIDES.—The market on mixed cities and countries is dull at \$3.80 for lots containing a large percentage of seconds at \$1 less.

CALFSKINS.—This variety is the strongest feature of the entire market, owing to the small supplies obtainable at present. Last sales of packer skins were at the advanced price of 17½c. Best Chicago cities out of first salt are not obtainable under 17c., and one lot is held at 17¼c. Mixed lots of Chicagos and outside cities out of second salt sold at 16¾c. and other lots of these, including some countries on a veal selection, brought 16½c. The market on outside cities alone is firm at 16¾c. for good lots, and some held at 17c., and good countries alone rule at 15½@16c. Late receipt country kips bring 12½c., and all short-haired lots, if run well for veals, sell up to 13c. Light calf firm at \$1.10@1.15, and deacons 20c. less.

SHEEPSKINS.—Market firm and supplies moderate, but few sales noted. Packer shearlings 75c., and lambs 80@85c. Country shearlings bring 35@45c., and lambs 40@60c., as to lots.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—Importers are disposed to hold fairly firm in their prices on common varieties, and one sale of 1,800 Bogotas, etc., was effected on the basis of 22c. for mountains. Best lots of Central Americans are still held at 21½c., but recent sales were at under this figure, as previously noted, and total sales of Central Americans, Ecuador, Colombians, etc., this week have been 7,346. No sales are noted of River Plates. Some very high prices are being talked on cabled offerings of Montevideos, but these are not obtainable. Most importers quote around 25@25½c. for Cordovas, but offerings are limited and no sales are noted.

WET-SALTED HIDES.—A sale has been made of 4,000 Sansinena frigorifico steers at 14@14 1/16c., c. i. f., including commissions, with some reporting one price and others the other figure. Another sale is reported of a similar sized lot of Argentina frigorificos at equivalent to 14¼c., c. i. f., with commissions included for European account, and it is also understood that the Sansinenas went to Europe. No sales are reported of frigorifico cows.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—It is reported that one of the packers here who had quite an accumulation of butt brands and Colorados running back into June salting has sold these in connection with sales in the West. It is estimated that about 15 carloads of these butt brands and Colorados have been moved, and the price secured is understood to be 13c. for both.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—Few sales are reported of hides, and such transactions as are effected are at lower prices than ruled previously. Part of a car of New York State cows out of first salt that was noted offered here earlier in the week at 10½c. flat, has been sold at 10c. flat in connection with calfskins at \$1.15, \$1.65 and \$1.90 flat. One car of Canadian late receipt cows is also reported sold here at 10c. flat, f. o. b. shipping point, and some sales are noted of Southern hides from far South points at 9c. flat, f. o. b. shipping points. There is a good inquiry for calfskins, and only very light supplies obtainable. Some large dealers at outside points have only about 1,000 skins each on hand. New York City skins are being nominally held at \$1.40 @1.45, \$1.90@1.95 and \$2.30@2.35, but no sales are noted. Outside city skins are held at \$1.25@1.30, \$1.75@1.80 and \$2.10@2.20 and countries 5@10c. less.

HORSEHIDES.—The market continues strong, with very light offerings of butts, and these are firm at \$1.30 for 20 inches and up. Some parties are talking up around \$3.25 for outside city fronts, but others state that they have made no sales of these as yet over \$3.10.

European Markets.

Very indefinite reports have so far been received here regarding the Nijni Fair, but most parties state that prices as yet are being held high, but it is anticipated that they will ease off later, and buyers are looking for considerable reductions. Concessions would probably be made now on large blocks. Some business is reported effected outside of Nijni in dry calf, and some importers here are not talking as strongly as formerly. Some offerings are reported of good Palois calf at 33@33½c., but others are up to 34c. Some importers think that business could be effected with tanners here in good Palois at 32c., if any offerings could be secured at this price. American tanners' policy seems to be to buy domestic skins even at advances in order to keep out of the European market as long as possible in the hope of getting prices down there.

Boston.

The market is quiet, with most large buyers not interested. Ohio buffs are held at 11¼@11½c., and extremes at 12¼@12½c., but no sales are noted. Southern are dull at from 9@9½c.

We offer 5 tons monthly green salted sheep skin trimmings or cuttings at \$9.50 per ton in buyers' bags f. o. b. New York.
Address TAYLOR, Room 401, 80 Pine St., New York

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

Chicago Section

"Say, Paw! What's a bigamist?" "A dampfool, my son!"

Quality of hogs being marketed is deteriorating noticeably.

Chicago Board of Trade memberships are steady, at \$2,900 net to buyer.

Seems a whole lot of politicians these days don't have their reputation on straight.

They still keep on referring to James A. Patten as the cotton, wheat and corn Kink.

J. B. (Joe) Ziegler, of M. K. Parker & Co., when last heard from was "doing" gay Paree.

It would seem that the government has not got a corner on all the best lawyers, by any means!

Instead of letting poets out of jail, those at large ought to be put in—including the Packingtown Poet!

One thing sure, Judge Landis et al have queered themselves out of an invitation to the A. M. P. A. banquet.

It is said that Bill Hohenzollern has no less than 58 homes, one more than Heinze's 57 varieties. Wake up, Heiney!

The so-called beef trust seems to furnish all manner of exercise for the government's law department, if nothing else.

About the last thing anyone would expect a man to do would be to drop a lighted match into a keg of giant powder.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 20, averaged 8.97 cents per pound.

Between smoke, graft and one thing and another the Illinois Central has easily the center of the stage—a headliner, as it were.

The United Master Butchers of America, in convention at Chicago last week, blamed

the tariff as being to a great extent the cause of the high price of meats.

Not on the most friendly terms, noticeably: Aldrich and Bristow; Landis and John D.; Cannon and everybody; Johnson and Langford; Cap Streeter and the Lake Shore push.

One old-time packer says: "What booze does not do in the way of making trouble the lawyers furnish, and then some." He doesn't like lawyers, though they come in handy sometimes.

Judge Newcomer has decided that booze and automobiles don't go together, and any shoer brought before him charged with intoxication while operating an automobile will get the limit.

At the Elgin auto races several entries made a mile a minute in trial bouts. "Got to go faster'n that, to beat my record," remarked Charles K. But Bill didn't say anything; just smiled.

The mass of reliable information being circulated anent the grain and hog crops is, to say the least, disconcerting. Logan and Bryan aptly put it: "Too much information is sometimes worse than none at all!"

Colonel W. S. Skinner has been a visitor to the Yards most of the week, presumably on International Live Stock Exposition business. The Colonel looks as hearty and happy as ever; Denver evidently agrees with him.

Austria, owing to the enormous rise in the price of meats, has decided to open the frontier to dressed meats from Argentina, Roumania and Serbia, the State railways and municipality of Vienna reducing their rates and duties, aggregating 50 per cent.

The way packinghouses are being built all over the country does not look like the industry has gone to the eternal bowwows—yet. The great gullible public is at last be-

ginning to realize that packers are not nearly so black as printers' ink has painted them.

Elgin creamery men and Chicago dealers in butter are still scrapping over the price. Last week the Elgin Board fixed the price at 30 cents and the Chicago dealers wanted 29c. Elgin won on a vote of 9 to 7. The week's output in the Elgin district was 827,400 pounds.

Joseph G. Cannon, commenting on the recently published statement of Nicholas Longworth, explaining his present attitude toward the speaker, expressed himself as follows:— !!!!! ***** ????

follows:— !!!!!! ***** ??

?? ***** !!! ??, ??, ??.—Just then the barn took fire!

H. H. Brunt, for some time with Edward Valk & Company, has by mutual agreement with his old house taken over their Chicago offices, at 710 Royal Insurance Building, assuming all liabilities and assets. As a broker only, Mr. Brunt will cater to the margarine, butterine and compound makers, and also will handle all kinds of soap and candle stock, domestic and foreign.

MORE ADVANCE CONVENTION NOTES.

The American Meat Packers' Convention is slated for Oct. 17, 18 and 19 at the La Salle Hotel, which hostelry, by the way, is in first-class running order. Get anything you want, right on the premises, from sewing on a button to chartering a steamship.

The National Provisioner Convention Number is going to be a hummer this year—something worth having, reading and keeping for future reference.

"What's Al Rohe going to spring this year?" can be heard most anytime, anywhere, which proves that Johnny Jones was right when he said "It pays to advertise."

All roads lead to Chicago next October, landing you there in time for the opening, Monday, Oct. 17. Every big gun, little gun and son of a gun is looking forward to the best convention yet, in every particular.

H. H. BRUNT

710 Royal Ins. Bldg.
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BROKER

In MARGARINE, BUTTERINE,
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Are You Still Using Old Fashioned Methods?

THROW THEM OUT, SIR!

NEW METHODS MEAN NEW LIFE AND MORE BUSINESS

Place your new slicing machine near the center of your store and make the counter attractive with glass or tile furnishings.

Buy your Dried Beef in the whole piece and do your slicing as you sell.

You can then give your patrons full weight 16 oz.—all meat and they will be better pleased with the quality because the Dried Beef is freshly sliced.

Supreme Dried Beef in bulk is prepared especially for the slicing machine—smoked a rich flavor—air dried—not too hard.

Send us a sample order. We will ship from 50 lbs. up.

Prices quoted on request

MORRIS & COMPANY

CHICAGO

TANKWATER

Any house producing upwards of 3,000 gallons of tankwater daily should install a Double Effect Evaporator for the manufacture of concentrated tankage. Such an equipment will pay for itself in less than a year. It is important that the apparatus should be of the simplest type possible both as concerns operation and maintenance. These requirements are excellently fulfilled by the

ZAREMBA PATENT EVAPORATOR

which combines the proved results of old practice with the latest and best improvements. This machine is built for long life and hard service and can be depended upon to run with a minimum amount of attention and repairs.

Inquiries in regard to our specialty or concerning the TANKWATER PROPOSITION in general should be addressed to

ZAREMBA CO.

ELLICOTT SQUARE, BUFFALO

WE DELIVER THE GOODS! FREE! In the shape of Our Mid-Week

Letter—which has become an institution—on the Lard, Grain, Provision and Stocks situation. Send for it and be convinced of its value.

L. J. SCHWABACHER

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CHICAGO

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 15.....	30,000	3,767	34,800	32,609
Tuesday, Aug. 16.....	7,610	1,861	12,902	29,160
Wednesday, Aug. 17.....	17,240	2,453	24,783	29,062
Thursday, Aug. 18.....	6,305	1,070	17,656	15,635
Friday, Aug. 19.....	1,778	454	15,295	10,175
Saturday, Aug. 20.....	300	50	8,000	4,000

Week thus far.....	63,350	9,655	113,026	120,641
Week ago.....	65,070	10,242	85,519	131,235
Cor. week, 1909.....	51,992	6,735	88,715	110,912
Cor. week, 1908.....	52,489	7,749	95,928	91,002

SHIPMENTS.

Monday, Aug. 15.....	8,106	432	6,724	5,160
Tuesday, Aug. 16.....	5,187	203	2,128	10,973
Wednesday, Aug. 17.....	8,193	194	3,905	7,643
Thursday, Aug. 18.....	7,374	96	5,081	9,054
Friday, Aug. 19.....	3,855	280	4,277	3,102
Saturday, Aug. 20.....	400	100	2,500	600

Week thus far.....	33,175	1,905	24,615	36,532
Week ago.....	33,130	1,180	21,278	45,519
Cor. week, 1909.....	19,230	524	21,512	25,267
Cor. week, 1908.....	19,957	610	21,412	15,185

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

Year to Aug. 20, 1910.....	1,754,042	3,502,371
Same period, 1909.....	1,621,601	4,517,899

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending Aug. 20, 1910.....	336,000
Week previous.....	319,000
Year ago.....	312,000
Two years ago.....	325,000
Year to Aug. 20, 1910.....	12,743,000
Same period, 1909.....	15,475,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Aug. 20, 1910.....	190,900	248,100	233,800
Week ago.....	184,600	240,100	258,800
Year ago.....	192,500	245,500	227,200
Two years ago.....	170,800	255,900	200,800

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending Aug. 20, 1910:	
Armour & Co.....	21,700
Swift & Co.....	15,600
S. & S. Co.....	9,600
Morris & Co.....	5,700
Anglo-American.....	4,200
Boyd & Latham.....	3,400
Hannum.....	7,100
Western P. Co.....	4,200
Boore & Co.....	3,000
Roberts & Oake.....	3,900
Others.....	13,000

Totals.....	92,000
Previous week.....	66,400
Same week, 1909.....	72,200
Same week, 1908.....	76,800
Year to Aug. 20, 1910.....	2,568,500
Same period, 1909.....	3,367,200

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lams.
Week Aug. 20, 1910.....	\$6.85	\$8.17	\$4.20	\$6.60
Last week.....	6.55	8.06	4.15	6.50
Year ago.....	6.80	7.79	4.60	7.10
Two years ago.....	6.05	6.58	4.15	6.90
Three years ago.....	6.25	5.79	5.30	6.70

CATTLE.

Good to choice beefs.....	\$7.00@8.50
Fair to good beefs.....	6.00@7.00
Common to fair beefs.....	5.00@6.00
Inferior killers.....	4.00@5.00
Common to fancy yearlings.....	3.75@8.00
Distillery steers.....	7.50@7.80
Good to choice beef cows.....	4.25@5.25
Canner bulls.....	2.50@3.25
Fair to good calves.....	6.50@8.00
Good to choice calves.....	8.00@8.75
Heavy calves.....	4.50@5.25
Feeding steers.....	4.50@5.50
Stockers.....	3.25@4.75
Medium to good beef cows.....	4.00@4.75
Common to good cutters.....	3.00@4.00
Inferior to good canners.....	2.25@2.95
Good beef helpers.....	5.00@6.00

Butcher bulls.....	4.75@5.25
Bologna bulls.....	3.50@4.00
Range steers.....	4.25@6.00
Range cows.....	2.75@4.50

HOGS.

Good to prime heavy.....	\$8.35@8.65
Good to prime medium-wt. butchers.....	8.55@8.85
Fair to good mixed.....	8.65@8.95
Common to good light mixed.....	8.60@9.00
Fair to fancy light.....	8.35@9.15
Heavy packing sows.....	8.05@8.35
Pigs, 90 to 140 lbs.....	8.75@9.10
Heavy boars.....	4.00@5.00
*Stags.....	8.55@9.00
Light-weight boars.....	5.00@6.00

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Feeding and breeding ewes.....	\$3.50@5.25
Spring lambs.....	6.00@6.85
Range wethers.....	3.50@4.15
Range yearlings.....	4.50@5.75
Range lambs.....	5.75@6.75
Range feeding yearlings.....	4.00@5.45
Range feeding lambs.....	5.00@6.55
Feeding wethers.....	3.75@4.10
Native ewes.....	3.00@4.50
Native wethers.....	3.25@4.75

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS**Range of Prices.****SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1910.**

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	\$21.40	\$21.80	\$21.35	\$21.35
October.....	20.87½	21.00	20.75	20.75
January.....	18.80	18.80	18.70	18.70

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	12.12½	12.20	12.02½	12.02½
October.....	12.10	12.15	12.00	12.00
November.....	11.67½	11.67½	11.52½	11.52½
January.....	10.77½	10.77½	10.67½	10.67½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	12.55	12.70	12.47½	12.47½
October.....	11.75	11.85	11.67½	11.70
January.....	9.87½	9.90	9.77½	9.77½

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	21.75	21.77½	21.47½	21.47½
October.....	21.05	21.05	20.85	20.85
January.....	18.75	18.75	18.70	18.70

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	12.12½	12.17½	12.07½	12.10
October.....	12.12½	12.15	12.05	12.05
November.....	11.65	11.65	11.55	11.55
January.....	10.72½	10.77½	10.65	10.65

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	12.62½	12.65	12.57½	12.57½
October.....	11.87½	11.90	11.77½	11.80
January.....	9.87½	9.87½	9.77½	9.80

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	21.40	21.45	21.27½	21.30
October.....	20.95	20.95	20.60	20.60
January.....	18.75	18.75	18.40	18.40

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	12.15	12.15	11.92½	11.92½
October.....	12.12½	12.15	11.92½	11.92½
November.....	11.60	11.62½	11.45	11.45
January.....	10.60	10.62½	10.52½	10.52½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	12.60	12.65	12.37½	12.37½
October.....	11.85	11.90	11.62½	11.62½
January.....	9.77½	9.77½	9.62½	9.62½

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	21.20	21.30	21.15	21.15
October.....	20.50	20.65	20.45	20.57½
January.....	18.45	18.47½	18.30	18.30

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	11.97½	12.00	11.90	11.90
October.....	11.95	12.00	11.90	11.90
November.....	11.50	11.50	11.45	11.45
January.....	10.52½	10.52½	10.45	10.47½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	12.35	12.40	12.15	12.15
October.....	11.67½	11.70	11.60	11.62½
January.....	9.67½	9.67½	9.57½	9.60

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	21.30	21.30	20.97	21.12
October.....	20.57	20.72	20.57	20.70
January.....	18.30	18.32	18.30	18.47

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	11.92	11.97	11.92	11.97
October.....	11.92	11.97	11.92	11.97
November.....	11.47	11.50	11.40	11.50

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	12.20	12.25	12.10	12.20
October.....	11.65	11.67	11.57	11.65
January.....	9.62	9.65	9.60	9.65

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	21.10	21.10	20.97	21.02½
October.....	20.62½	20.72½	20.60	20.72½
January.....	18.40	18.47½	18.35	18.50

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	11.92½	12.00	11.92½	11.97½
October.....	11.95	11.97½	11.92½	11.97½
January.....	10.55	10.55	10.47½	10.52½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	12.10	12.25	12.10	12.25
October.....	11.62½	11.67½	11.60	11.67½
January.....	9.62½	9.62½	9.57½	9.67½

†Bld. †asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Terry & Son, 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Native Rib Roast.....	10 @20
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	12½ @20
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	20 @28
Native Pot Roasts.....	10 @14
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10 @12½
Beef Stew.....	10 @12½
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	12½ @12
Corned Rumps, Native.....	10 @15
Corned Ribs.....	10 @10
Corned Flanks.....	10 @10
Round Steaks.....	14 @20
Round Roasts.....	12½ @18
Shoulder Steaks.....	10 @14
Shoulder Roasts.....	12½ @14
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	10 @10
Rollad Roast.....	10 @14

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	18 @20
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	15 @16
Legs, fancy.....	20 @22
Stew.....	12½ @15
Shoulders.....	10 @18
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	12 @18
Chops, Frenched, each.....	10 @15

Mutton.

Legs.....	12½ @12
Stew.....	6 @6
Shoulders.....	10 @10
Hind Quarters.....	10 @11
Fore Quarters.....	10 @10
Rib and Loin Chops.....	10 @18

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	17 @17
Pork Chops.....	18 @18
Pork Shoulders.....	14 @14
Pork Tenders.....	30 @30
Pork Butts.....	14 @14
Spare Ribs.....	10 @10
Hocks.....	12½ @12½
Pigs' Heads.....	10 @10
Leaf Lard.....	16 @16

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	16 @18
Fore Quarters.....	14 @14
Legs.....	10 @20
Breasts.....	10 @12½
Shoulders.....	14 @16
Cutlets.....	20 @25
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16 @20

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	9 @9
Tallow.....	4 @4
Bones, per cwt.....	81 @81.00
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	4 @4
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacon).....	65 @65

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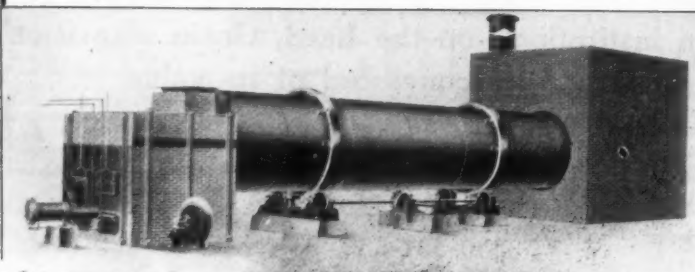
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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Good native steers	11½ @ 12
Native steers, medium	10½ @ 11
Helpers, good	9½ @ 10½
Cows	7½ @ 8½
Hind Quarters, choice	11½
Fore Quarters, choice	9½

Beef Cuts.	
Cow Chunks	5½ @ 6½
Steer Chunks	5 @ 6
Boneless, chunks	6 @ 7½
Medium Plates	6 @ 6½
Steer Plates	7 @ 7
Cow Rounds	7 @ 9½
Steer Rounds	11 @ 11½
Cow Loins	9 @ 13
Steer Loins, Heavy	12 @ 19½
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	18 @ 23
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	18 @ 23
Strip Loins	8½ @ 9
Sirloin Butts	11 @ 13
Shoulder Clods	7½ @ 8
Rolls	10 @ 10½
Rump Butts	10 @ 12
Trimnings	7 @ 7
Shank	6 @ 6
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	6 @ 6
Cow Ribs, Heavy	6 @ 12
Steer Ribs, Light	6 @ 13
Steer Ribs, Heavy	6 @ 17½
Loin Ends, steer, native	13 @ 13
Loin Ends, cow	11 @ 11
Hanging Tenderloins	9 @ 9
Flank Steak	9 @ 12
Hind Shanks	4 @ 4

Beef Offal.	
Livers	5 @ 5
Hearts	5 @ 5
Tongues	13 @ 14
Sweetbreads	20 @ 20
Ox Tail, per lb.	4 @ 4
Fresh Trips, plain	2½ @ 2½
Fresh Trips, H. C.	4½ @ 4½
Brains	5 @ 5
Kidneys, each	5 @ 5

Veal.	
Heavy Carcass	8 @ 8
Light Carcass	11 @ 11
Good Carcass	13½ @ 13½
Good Saddles	16 @ 16
Medium Racks	11 @ 11
Good Racks	11½ @ 11½

Veal Offal.	
Brains, each	4 @ 4
Sweetbreads	45 @ 45
Plucks	30 @ 35
Heads, each	18 @ 20

Lambs.	
Medium Caul	11 @ 11
Good Caul	13 @ 13
Round Dressed Lambs	14 @ 14
Saddles, Caul	14 @ 14
R. D. Lamb Racks	11½ @ 11½
Caul Lamb Racks	11 @ 11
Lamb Fries, per pair	16½ @ 16½
Lamb Tongues, each	6 @ 6
Lamb Kidneys, each	2 @ 2

Mutton.	
Medium Sheep	9 @ 10
Good Sheep	12½ @ 12½
Medium Saddles	11 @ 11
Good Saddles	12½ @ 12½
Medium Racks	7 @ 7
Good Racks	7½ @ 7½
Mutton Legs	13 @ 13
Mutton Loins	10 @ 10
Mutton Stew	6 @ 6
Sheep Tongues, each	3 @ 3
Sheep Heads, each	8 @ 8

Fresh Pork, Etc.	
Dressed Hogs	13 @ 13½
Pork Loins	15 @ 15
Leaf Lard	12½ @ 12½
Tenderloins	25 @ 25
Spare Ribs	8 @ 8
Butts	12½ @ 12½
Hocks	8 @ 8½
Trimnings	8½ @ 8½
Extra Lean Trimnings	9 @ 9
Tails	5½ @ 5½
Snouts	4 @ 4
Pigs' Feet	7 @ 7
Pigs' Heads	6 @ 6
Blade Bones	6 @ 6
Blade Meat	8½ @ 8½
Cheek Meat	8 @ 8
Hog Livers, per lb.	1½ @ 1½
Neck Bones	3 @ 3
Skinless Shoulders	11 @ 11
Pork Hearts, each	5 @ 5
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	3½ @ 3½
Pork Tongues	11½ @ 11½
Ship Bones	5 @ 5
Tail Bones	6 @ 6½
Brains	4 @ 4
Backfat	13½ @ 13½
Hams	15 @ 15
Calas	11½ @ 11½
Belies	22 @ 22
Shoulders	11½ @ 11½

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	8½ @ 8½
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	8 @ 8
Choice Bologna	9½ @ 9½
Viennas	10½ @ 10½

Frankfurters	10½ @ 10½
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	9 @ 9
Tongue	13 @ 13
Minced Sausage	11½ @ 11½
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	12 @ 12
New England Sausage	14 @ 14
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	13½ @ 13½
Special Compressed Ham	13½ @ 13½
Berliner Sausage	12 @ 12
Boneless Butts in casings	22 @ 22
Oxford Butts in casings	10½ @ 10½
Polish Sausage	10 @ 10
Garlic Sausage	10 @ 10
Country Smoked Sausage	12 @ 12
Farm Sausage	14½ @ 14½
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	10½ @ 10½
Pork Sausage, short link	11½ @ 11½
Boneless Pigs' Feet	8½ @ 8½
Hams, Bologna	9 @ 9

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C., Medium Dry	23 @ 23
German Salami, Medium Dry	22 @ 22
Italian Salami	26 @ 26
Holsteiner	16 @ 16
Mettwurst, New	— @ —
Farmer	12 @ 12
Monarque Cervelat, H. C.	20 @ 20

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	5.00 @ 5.00
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	5.50 @ 5.50
Bologna, 1-50	5.00 @ 5.00
Bologna, 2-20	6.00 @ 6.00
Frankfurt, 1-50	5.50 @ 5.50
Frankfurt, 2-20	5.50 @ 5.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	11.50 @ 11.50
Pickled Pork Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	5.00 @ 5.00
Pickle H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75 @ 7.75
Pickle Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	— @ —
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	— @ —
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	32.00 @ 32.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

		Per doz.
1 lb., 2 doz. to case	11.85 @ 11.85	
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	3.15 @ 3.15	
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	— @ —	
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	14.30 @ 14.30	
14 lbs., ½ doz. to case	31.00 @ 31.00	

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

		Per doz.
1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	22.25 @ 22.25	
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55 @ 3.55	
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50 @ 6.50	
8-oz. jars, ½ doz. in box	11.00 @ 11.00	
16-oz. jars, ¼ doz. in box	22.00 @ 22.00	
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	1.75 @ 1.75	per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. bbls.	— @ —
Plate Beef	— @ —
Prime Mess Beef	— @ —
Extra Mess Beef	— @ —
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	— @ —
Rump Butts	16.00 @ 16.00
Mess Pork	23.50 @ 23.50
Clear Fat Backs	22.50 @ 22.50
Family Back Pork	26.50 @ 26.50
Bean Pork	18.00 @ 18.00

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	14½ @ 14½
Pure lard	13½ @ 13½
Lard, substitutes, tes.	13½ @ 13½
Lard, compound	11½ @ 11½
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	82 @ 82
Barrels, ¼ c. over tierces; half barrels, ¼ c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 50 lbs., ¼ to 1 c. over tierces.	— @ —

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	15½ @ 15½
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs	13 @ 13

DRY SALT MEATS.

		(Boxed. Loose are ¼ c. less.)
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	14½ @ 14½	
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	14½ @ 14½	
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.	11½ @ 11½	
Fat Racks, 12@14 avg.	11½ @ 11½	
Regular Plates	11½ @ 11½	
Short Clears	— @ —	
Butts	10½ @ 10½	
Bacon meats, ¼ c. to 1 c. more.	— @ —	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	18½ @ 18½
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	17½ @ 17½
Skinless Hams	19 @ 19
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	11½ @ 11½
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	12½ @ 12½
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	26½ @ 26½
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	20½ @ 20½
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	20½ @ 20½
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	14½ @ 14½
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.	16½ @ 16½
Dried Beef Sets	19½ @ 19½
Dried Beef Loins	19½ @ 19½
Dried Beef Knuckles	15½ @ 15½
Dried Beef Outlets	22½ @ 22½
Regular Boiled Hams	23½ @ 23½
Smoked Boiled Hams	17 @ 17
Boiled Calas	28 @ 28
Cooked Loin Rolls	17½ @ 17½
Cooked Roiled Shoulders	— @ —

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	15 @ 15
Export Rounds	21 @ 21
Middles, per set	63 @ 63
Beef hungs, per piece	13½ @ 13½
Beef weasands	7½ @ 7½
Beef bladders, medium	35 @ 35
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	— @ —
Hog casings, as packed	28 @ 28
Hog casings, free of salt	58 @ 58
Hog middles, per set	10 @ 10
Hog bungs, export	13 @ 13
Hog bungs, large mediums	5 @ 5
Hog bungs, prime	5 @ 5
Hog bungs, narrow	3 @ 3
Imported wide sheep casings	60 @ 60
Imported medium wide sheep casings	80 @ 80
Imported medium sheep casings	70 @ 70
Hog stomachs, per piece	3½ @ 3½

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.90 @ 2.90
Hoof meal, per unit	2.80 @ 2.80
Concentrated tankage	2.45 @ 2.50
Ground tankage, 12%	2.75 @ 2.75 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%	2.75 @ 2.75 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10%	2.72½ @ 2.72½ and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.65 @ 2.65 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35%	20.00 @ 20.50
Ground raw bone, per ton	26.00 @ 26.50
Ground steam bone, per ton	20.00 @ 21.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	50c. @ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs., aver.	275.00 @ 300.00
Hooft, black, per ton	30.00 @ 35.00
Hooft, striped, per ton	40.00 @ 42.50
Hooft, white, per ton	50.00 @ 53.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton	62.50 @ 65.00
Round shin bones, 35-40 lbs. av., per ton	65.00 @ 70.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	77.50 @ 80.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	92.50 @ 95.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	27.00 @ 28.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	11.90 @ 11.90
Prime steam, loose	11.60 @ 11.60
Leaf	12 @ 12
Compound	10½ @ 10½
Neutral lard	13½ @ 13½

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	11½ @ 12
Oleo No. 2	9½ @ 10
Mutton	10 @ 11
Tallow	8 @ 8½
Grease, yellow	6½ @ 6½
Grease, A white	7½ @ 7½

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	85 @ 90
Extra No. 1 lard oil	68 @ 70
No. 1 lard oil	63 @ 65
No. 2 lard oil	61 @ 63
Oleo oil, extra	10½ @ 11
Oleo oil, No. 2	10 @ 10½
Oleo stock	10½ @ 10½
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	71 @ 73
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	65 @ 65
Corn oil, loose	6.15 @ 6.15

TALLOW.

Edible	8½ @ 8½
Prime city	8½ @ 8½
No. 1 Country	7½ @ 7½
Packers' prime	7½ @ 7½
Packers' No. 1	7½ @ 7½
Packers' No. 2	5½ @ 6
Renderers' No. 1	7½ @ 7½

GREASES.

White, choice	7½ @ 7½
White, "A"	7 @ 7½
White, "B"	6½ @ 6½
Bone	6 @ 6½
House	6 @ 6½
Brown	5½ @ 5½
Glue Stock	5½ @ 6
Garbage grease	5½ @ 5½

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	71 @ 74
P. S. Y., soap grade	nom
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62@65% f. a.	3½ @ 4
Soap stock, bbls., reg., 50% f. a.	2½ @ 3

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	85 @ 95
Oak pork barrels	97½ @ 1.05
Lard tierces	1.25 @ 1.30

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	4½ @ 8½
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7
Borax	4 @ 4½

Sugar—

White, clarified	4½ @ 4½
Plantation, granulated	5 @ 5
Yellow, clarified	4½ @ 4½

Salt—

Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.25 @ \$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45 @ 1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.25 @ 3.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.50 @ 3.50
Casing salt bbls., 280 lbs., 2x@3x	1.40 @ 1.40

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Aug. 24.

The best grades of native steers are selling fully steady this week, while other kinds show 15¢@20¢ decline because of rather liberal receipts; the top of the market, \$8.50, for prime 1,500@1,600-lb. beefs. Quite a few 1,300@1,550-lb. steers are selling from \$8@8.40, with most of the good dressed beef and shipping grades from \$7.25@7.90; medium to good 1,100@1,250-lb. steers, \$6.40@7.15; short-fed, light-weight cattle, \$5.50@6.25, and cheap killers, \$5@5.50. The Western cattle are coming freely. Best here this week selling at \$7.15, with most of the good beef steers selling from \$5.35@6 and the better grades \$6.25@6.75. The receipts of butcher stuff are rather moderate, and the market is active and strong, with prices 15¢@25¢ higher than one week ago.

The hog market has advanced the past few days, and values 35¢@50¢ higher than a week ago. Prime light selling \$9.10@9.35; light butchers, \$8.90@9.15; prime live butchers, \$8.70@8.90; mixed packing, \$8.45@8.65; heavy packing, \$8.30@8.50. The demand from Eastern concerns has been extra good recently, and the packers have followed the advance in the market without any hesitancy, thus indicating a broad outlet and substantiating a well-defined feeling existing that the big killers will support the market because of high-priced product on hand.

Sheep and lamb trade has been active and strong despite the fact that receipts have been fairly liberal. A good many Westerns are coming, and quite a liberal percentage are going out again to the country on orders for feeders. Quotations: Natives—Good to prime wethers, \$4.50@4.75; fat ewes, \$4@4.25; culls and common ewes, \$2.50@3.50; fat yearlings, \$5.50@5.75; good to choice lambs, \$6.50@6.75; poor to medium lambs, \$5.75@6.25; cull lambs, \$4.50@5.25; stock ewes, \$4.50@5. Westerns—Good to choice wethers, \$4.30@4.60; fat ewes, \$4@4.25; good to choice yearlings, \$5.50@5.75; killing lambs, \$6.75@6.90; feeding lambs, \$6.50@6.80; feeding wethers, \$4@4.25; feeding yearlings, \$5.25@5.65; yearling breeding ewes, \$5.75@6.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Aug. 23.

The cattle market is averaging a little better than steady yesterday and to-day; good to choice fed steers a shade higher both yesterday and to-day; butcher grades steady and grass killers a little weak. Stockers and feeders are firm, and calves gained 25 cents yesterday; firm to-day. There was a good run of cattle all around yesterday, and sellers did not expect quite as good a market as it turned out to be. The 19,000 head here to-day, including 2,000 calves, are selling readily at prevailing prices. Prices are now 50 to 75 cents higher than at this time a year ago, and should maintain this premium. Best steers here to-day brought \$8.15; native and Western grass steers, \$4.60@7.25; grass,

cows, \$3.60@4.25; canners around \$3.25; best veals, \$8.25; stockers, \$3.25@5; feeders, \$4@6.25.

Hog salesmen are holding the balance of power this week and the market is going up fast; 10 to 20 cents was added yesterday and a like advance was made to-day, which puts the price well above \$9 for a majority of the crop to-day. Heavy hogs sold at \$8.80@9; medium weights up to \$9.20, and light hogs brought \$9.25 for tops. Plenty of feed in the country will likely induce longer feeds, and runs are expected to be light throughout September.

Moderate receipts of sheep and lambs continue, although range stuff is coming a little more freely this week. Country demand holds up, and was sufficient last week to take nearly 60 per cent. of the total receipts at this point. This demand will have a better chance to be satisfied from now on as receipts increase. A big band of feeding lambs brought \$6.35 yesterday, and two doubles of choice Utah feeding yearlings went at \$5.46, the killing end of these yearlings at \$5.65. Best lambs to-day brought \$6.85; wethers, \$4.50; ewes, \$4.35. Run to-day is 7,000; market strong.

Sales to local killers last week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	7,037	6,267	999
Fowler	2,737	1,361
S. & S.	5,569	3,232	1,769
Swift	7,382	4,479	2,327
Cudahy	5,155	2,641	2,312
Morris & Co.	5,501	2,979	1,389
Butchers	249	53	58
Total	33,630	19,651	10,215

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, Aug. 23.

The outstanding feature of the cattle market at present is the strong upward tendency of prices in the face of exceptionally heavy receipts. So far this month supplies have been nearly 40 per cent. larger than a year ago, and still values have been working higher. Last week there was an advance all along the line of fully 25 cents, and there has been some further improvement in values so far this week. Corn-fed cattle of all kinds are in very keen demand and 1,500-pound beefs brought \$8 to-day for the first time in six weeks. Western range beefs sold up to \$6.50, and even at these very top figures the dressed beef men are taking the offerings eagerly, and the supply of really good cattle falls short of the demand. One reason for the vigorous buying by packers at this time is the unprecedented activity on the part of feeder buyers. They are taking fully 40 per cent. of the receipts, so that packers have to hustle to fill their orders. Cows and heifers have also shared in the advance and the outlet is exceptionally broad for practically all classes of she stuff.

There has also been something of a boom in hogs and prices scored an advance of 30¢@35¢ last week. Both local packers and Eastern shippers have been free buyers at the advancing figures, and the undertone to the trade has been bullish from start to finish. Light and butcher weights are still popular with all classes of buyers and command a good premium, while the heavy and packing grades are slow sellers at bottom figures. The range is still rather wide. To-day, with 6,000 hogs here, the market was 5¢@10¢ higher. Tops reached \$9, as against \$8.70 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was around \$8.50@8.75, as against \$8@8.40 one week ago.

Although receipts of sheep have been nearly twice as heavy as a week ago, the market continues active and fat stock showed very little change one way or the other last week. This is due to the big demand for feeders, and 60 per cent. of the receipts sell to feeder buyers at about the same prices the packers are paying. Last week 35,000 head were shipped to various parts of the country for feeding purposes. Fat lambs are quoted at \$6.10@6.65; yearlings, \$4.60@5.40; wethers, \$3.75@4.50, and ewes, \$3.75@4.25.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending Aug. 20, 1910:

CATTLE.

Chicago	30,255
Kansas City	33,630
Omaha	17,877
St. Joseph	11,296
Cudahy	564
Sioux City	3,536
South St. Paul	5,613
Indianapolis	4,432
New York and Jersey City	10,857
Fort Worth	13,313
Philadelphia	32,828
Pittsburg	13,771

HOGS.

Chicago	88,975
Kansas City	23,919
Omaha	27,109
St. Joseph	23,556
Cudahy	3,999
Sioux City	17,749
Ottumwa	7,622
Cedar Rapids	5,752
South St. Paul	8,184
Indianapolis	23,197
New York and Jersey City	22,660
Fort Worth	3,016
Philadelphia	3,558
Pittsburg	32,370

SHEEP.

Chicago	84,413
Kansas City	10,215
Omaha	21,822
St. Joseph	11,278
Cudahy	527
Sioux City	134
South St. Paul	4,335
Indianapolis	3,227
New York and Jersey City	55,266
Fort Worth	1,666
Philadelphia	9,528
Pittsburg	32,544

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO AUGUST 22, 1910.

Exports from—	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
New York	718	105	2,850
Boston	1,714	—	—
Philadelphia	300	—	—
Montreal	2,896	—	—
Exports to—			
London	2,617	—	—
Liverpool	1,045	—	—
Glasgow	591	—	—
Manchester	763	—	—
Bristol	592	—	—
Bermuda and West Indies	20	105	—
Totals to all ports	5,628	105	2,850
Totals to all ports last week	4,077	—	2,000

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Tallow, Grease and All Packing House By-Products
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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 26.—Market steady; Western steam, \$12.30; city steam, \$11.75@11.87½; refined, Continent, \$12.55@12.57½; South American, \$13.25; Brazil, kegs, \$14.25; compound, 10½@11c.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, Aug. 26.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 132s. 6d. Pork, prime mess, 106s. 3d.; shoulders, 59s.; hams, short clear, 68s. 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 71s.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 71s. 6d.; 45@40 lbs., 72s.; backs, 64s. 6d.; bellies, 72s. Tallow, no stock. Turpentine, 50s. 3d. Rosin, common, 14s. 9d. Lard, spot prime Western, 60s. 3d. American refined in pails, 59s. 6d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new, 53s. 6d.; colored, 54s. 6d. American lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 59½ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 36s. 6d. Cottonseed, refined, loose (Hull), 30s. 7½d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS IN NEW YORK.

The market was heavy early on the weakness in corn and on live hog prices, but rallied with good support from large packing interests.

Tallow.

Existing scarcity continues to restrict offerings, resulting in a firm tone. Specials sold at 7¾c. in buyer's ground, and 8c. in tierce lots.

Oleo and Lard Stearine.

The small amount of compound being made and high price of spot oil is against the market, which is quoted at 11½@12c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The opening on Friday was rather quiet, but prices were firm. The strength of cotton and small speculative purchases were the factors. Offerings light.

Market closed fairly active and easier on profit taking by early buyers, and on some outside selling. Sales, 8,200 bbls. Spot, \$10.25@10.75. Crude, October, 48c. Closing quotations on futures: August, 10.30@12; September, \$9.82@9.85; October, \$8.74@8.77; November, \$7.56@7.58; December, \$7.27@7.29; January, \$7.26@7.28; February, \$7.20@7.31; March, \$7.26@7.33. Good off oil, \$10 @12; off oil, \$10@12; winter oil, \$11.50@15; white oil, \$11.70@16.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKET.

Chicago, Aug. 26.—Market steady to yesterday's average; quality fair; bulk of prices, \$8.50@8.75; light weights, \$8.85@9.40; mixed and butcher's weights, \$8.30@9.25; heavies, \$8.15@8.95; rough heavies, \$8.15@8.35; Yorkers, \$9.20@9.35; pigs, \$8.90@9.50; cattle steady; beefs, \$4.90@5.40; cows and heifers, \$2.60@6.60; Texas steers, \$4.10@6.20; stockers and feeders, \$3.75@6; Western, \$4.25@7. Sheep market steady, 10c. higher; natives, \$2.60@2.65; Western, \$2.85@4.65; yearlings, \$4.50@5.75; lambs, \$4.75@6.90.

Kansas City, Aug. 26.—Hog market slow, at \$8.40@9.35.

East Buffalo, Aug. 26.—Hog market opened steady; 4,800 on sale at \$9.30@9.60.

St. Louis, Aug. 26.—Market steady, \$8.90@9.40.

Omaha, Aug. 26.—Hogs slow, \$8.45@9.10.

Cleveland, Aug. 26.—Hog market steady, \$8.95@9.45.

Indianapolis, Aug. 26.—Hogs steady, \$9.05@9.40.

OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Aug. 25.—Business in oleo oil during the past week has been very good and prices have advanced considerably, and are today at the highest point we have had during the past three months. Production at present is much less than the demand, and many packers are oversold, consequently there seems to be no chance for lower prices on oleo oil for a long time to come. Business in neutral lard during the past week has been exceedingly quiet, as prices asked by the packers on this side of the water do not permit of business. Churners in Europe claim that they can use other goods to better advantage. Business in cotton oil for export during the past week has been very good, and it is evident from this that the European buyers have finally made up their minds that present prices are low enough for new crop goods. They bought large quantities during the past week, especially of the better grades.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, Aug. 25.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 15c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13½c.

Skinless Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 13c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 14½c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 9¾c. Sweet pickled, 10½c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 9¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 9¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9½c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 9¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 18c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14½c.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO AUGUST 22, 1910.

	Beef.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,132	—	1,017	37,027	8,940
Statist street	2,250	32	3,772	371	—
Fortieth street	—	—	271	—	9,120
Lighthouse	3,690	—	727	3,004	—
Central Union	3,251	—	568	14,845	—
Weehawken	243	—	—	80	—
Scattering	—	72	115	44	4,600
Totals	11,575	104	6,470	55,371	22,660
Totals last week	9,643	72	5,680	55,532	20,993

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Swift Beef Co., Majestic	—	—	796
Swift Beef Co., Minnetonka	200	—	330
Morris Beef Co., Majestic	—	—	684
Morris Beef Co., Minnetonka	201	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Cedric	—	—	570
Schwarzschild & S., Minnetonka	195	—	500
J. Shamberg & S., Minnetonka	102	—	—
W. Daniels, Bermudian	20	80	—
D'back & Dreelan, Surinam	—	25	—
Total exports	718	105	2,880
Total exports last week	498	—	2,660

CHICAGO FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Sterne & Sons Co.)

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 24.—The ammoniate market continues just as strong as it has for the past few weeks, with blood at \$2.90 and ground high grade tankage at \$2.75 and 10, basis f. o. b. Chicago, for prompt shipment; futures, 5 cents per unit per month higher. The inquiry continues good, as many buyers have yet to come in, and it looks as if still higher prices were inevitable.

(Complete quotations on page 37.)

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1910.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	300	7,893	4,000
Kansas City	300	435	500
Omaha	—	5,300	700
St. Louis	200	8,235	400
St. Joseph	150	2,500	300
Sioux City	200	2,200	—
St. Paul	1,300	600	6,900
Fort Worth	500	800	200
Milwaukee	—	1,250	—
Peoria	—	700	—
Indianapolis	600	4,000	—
Cincinnati	501	2,007	3,252
Pittsburg	200	2,500	200
Cleveland	100	1,000	600
E. Buffalo	100	3,200	1,600
New York	1,124	1,626	9,310

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1910.

Chicago	26,000	23,679	40,000
Kansas City	17,000	3,841	5,000
Omaha	10,000	4,500	32,500
St. Louis	8,500	2,957	2,000
St. Joseph	1,500	4,000	5,500
Sioux City	5,000	2,500	—
St. Paul	7,500	2,000	4,600
Fort Worth	1,000	800	200
Milwaukee	—	1,097	—
Peoria	—	600	—
Indianapolis	700	1,000	—
Cincinnati	2,325	3,481	2,104
Pittsburg	—	7,200	—
Cleveland	500	1,500	2,000
E. Buffalo	4,000	10,000	10,600
New York	3,683	7,357	20,046

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1910.

Chicago	7,000	13,113	22,000
Kansas City	17,000	7,000	7,000
Omaha	6,500	6,300	42,500
St. Louis	5,500	6,400	5,500
St. Joseph	2,000	4,000	1,600
Sioux City	1,800	3,500	2,000
St. Paul	2,100	2,000	5,000
Fort Worth	2,500	500	800
Milwaukee	—	3,000	—
Peoria	—	900	—
Indianapolis	—	5,000	—
Cincinnati	355	2,045	1,182
Pittsburg	—	2,000	—
Cleveland	50	1,200	1,000
E. Buffalo	100	650	400
New York	379	2,034	3,921

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1910.

Chicago	18,000	21,487	26,000
Kansas City	11,000	5,566	6,000
Omaha	6,500	6,700	19,000
St. Louis	3,500	5,000	3,000
St. Joseph	1,600	4,500	1,000
Sioux City	1,000	5,000	600
St. Paul	1,600	1,500	800
Fort Worth	3,000	1,300	1,000
Milwaukee	—	3,436	—
Peoria	—	800	—
Indianapolis	2,000	5,000	—
Cincinnati	914	4,544	3,684
Pittsburg	—	3,600	1,000
Cleveland	100	1,500	1,000
E. Buffalo	75	2,000	600
New York	2,213	4,250	6,225

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1910.

Chicago	6,500	15,000	20,000
Kansas City	6,000	4,000	3,000
Omaha	2,500	6,000	19,000
St. Louis	4,500	8,368	3,500
St. Joseph	2,100	6,000	2,000
Sioux City	700	3,500	—
St. Paul	1,000	1,600	700
Fort Worth	2,500	1,600	800
Milwaukee	—	2,029	—
Peoria	—	700	—
Indianapolis	—	4,000	—
Cincinnati	847	3,020	3,687
Pittsburg	—	3,500	—
E. Buffalo	100	3,600	1,600
New York	1,937	522	5,793

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1910.

Chicago	2,500	13,000	12,000
Kansas City	2,500	2,500	2,500
Omaha	1,300	6,300	11,000
St. Louis	3,500	6,254	700
St. Joseph	1,000	3,500	1,000
Sioux City	700	4,500	—
Fort Worth	1,200	500	—
St. Paul	1,100	2,000	3,800
Indianapolis	—	5,000	—

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Retail Section

TEST NEW MEAT REGULATIONS.

A test was made this week of the new meat regulations at Wilmington, Del., where the Board of Health now requires the covering or protection of all meats offered for sale, whether in shops or public markets. A meat dealer with a street stand was arrested this week for failing to cover his meats from flies and dirt, and this will be made a test case.

CANNOT SOLICIT FOR ANOTHER.

Mention was made recently by The National Provisioner of the case of a Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) butcher who sold out his shop with the agreement that he would not enter business in that territory for a certain period. He later opened a shop not far away, but was ordered by the court to discontinue as a violation of his agreement. He then went to work soliciting orders for another dealer, and was brought into court on the ground that this also was a violation of his agreement. The court considered this also a violation of his contract.

BUTCHERS AT PITTSBURG NEXT.

At their convention at Chicago last week, which was reported in the last issue of The National Provisioner, the United Master Butchers of America selected Pittsburg, Pa., as the next meeting place. The convention of 1911 will be held in that city beginning Aug. 10, 1911. Third Vice-president Reese is a Pittsburg, and the Association is strongly represented there.

Following is a complete list of the delegates in attendance at the convention at Chicago last week:

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Peter Menick.
Burlington, Ia.—Lorenz Miller.
Cleveland, O.—L. J. Graff, A. S. Pickering and Henry Miller.
McKeesport, Pa.—H. Medick.
Winona, Minn.—Fred Wiedemann.
Chicago, Ill.—Wm. Hassel, H. Sorenson, Frank Kline, F. G. Harold, John A. Kotal and Fred Hodes.
Joliet, Ill.—J. C. Adler and Wm. A. Lesmin.
St. Louis, Mo.—Chas. G. Deibel, M. Kelly, Jr., Geo. Kushback, Albert J. Dunn, H. C. Kaufman and J. D. Lukenbill.
Omaha, Neb.—V. T. Kunel and Axel Meyer.
St. Paul, Minn.—J. H. Herbert and Chas. Kuhrsmeyer.
Pittsburg, Pa.—H. F. Sachs, H. G. Reese, Wm. Horsfall and Geo. J. Kurtz.
Milwaukee, Wis.—A. Smukowski, Hubert Sommers, Jos. Seng, J. F. Linehan, R. J. Priebe, Jos. Waldueter and S. Schninger.
New York State—Dan J. Haley, James Bell, C. M. Kolb, Wm. Schneider, Michael Utter, A. C. Shuter, Phil J. Keller, Henry Himstedt, Edward Ruelh, O. Edw. Jahrsdoerfer and C. J. Armhein.

HELP FOR THE SHOP.

Best shop help obtained through our "Wanted" department, page 48.

WHERE LIVING COST IS HIGH.

It has been charged broadcast and right and left that the dealers, especially the retail dealers, have largely been responsible for the increased cost of living. Some authorities after extensive and profound investigation have decided that the increased cost of living is due to the oversupply of gold. That, however, is not half so interesting as the thought that the retailer is the real octopus.

It is not our purpose to enter into any further discussion of this matter, for we have already expressed ourselves fully, and we see no occasion to change our opinions in that matter. What should we say of the prices that are charged by hotels and restaurants to people who are so unfortunate to have to eat in them every day or even occasionally. Where is there a dealer in food or provisions of any kind who dares charge thirty-five cents for half of a small cantaloupe, when cantaloupes are selling at retail in the markets at six for twenty-five cents?

What price per dozen for eggs ever justified a restaurant or hotel in charging thirty cents for two boiled eggs? Did anybody ever hear of a hotel or restaurant using coffee that costs from \$6 to \$12 per pound? It must be that they pay this price, when they charge ten to fifty cents for a cup of coffee. We are charged twenty cents for sliced cucumbers, when even hot-house cucumbers retail at ten to twelve cents apiece. When tomatoes are twenty-five cents a pound we pay thirty-five cents for half a dozen thin slices in a good hotel.

One of our exchanges makes this interesting statement that at the rate at which certain cafes sell potatoes, they would come to nearly \$100 a bushel. In the season grape fruit retails as low as ten cents apiece or three for twenty-five cents. In the best hotels we will pay from thirty to fifty cents for half a grape fruit.

It has been argued that the best hotels and restaurants are obliged to charge these prices, because of the great expense that they are under—rent, decorations and general twentieth century luxuries. Of course, the people who pay these prices, if the statement is true, are paying for things that they do not and cannot eat, and which the proprietors of the restaurants would not wish them to eat if they could. Some one will say that if people do not wish to pay for the decorations of a dining room they should go where there are no such embellishments, and where the food served is the only inducement. This is all very pretty to say, but when one comes down to the restaurant wherein the food is the only inducement and attraction, the food there is not always found to be attractive and appetizing, and people are often obliged to go to these expensive places, where they are, to put it very mildly, robbed every time they convey a morsel to their mouths.

There is no justification, no matter what

the excuse may be, for selling a thing either at retail or from a bill of fare at one or two thousand per cent. increase over its actual retail value. It is this paying for extras that is doing more to demoralize the business morals and the domestic life and prosperity of the people in this country than anything else.—New England Grocer.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

H. Graeber, a retired butcher of New York, N. Y. died at his home in Brooklyn on Saturday last.

Edward Stanford has opened a meat market at Plainfield, Ill.

Eldred Brothers have opened a meat market at Eaton Rapids, Ill.

H. P. Mellet will open a new meat market at Scranton, Pa.

Fire damaged the grocery and meat market of J. J. Beard at Leakesville, Ala.

W. E. Wineka has opened a meat market at York, Pa.

R. S. Sloan has purchased the meat market of Touch & Uebel at Ashland, O.

J. Parker & Company, grocers and meat dealers at Port Huron, Mich., have dissolved partnership. W. D. Smith will continue the business under the old name.

Sherman & Company have opened a new meat market at Bay City, Mich.

Mrs. Jap Rush has opened a meat market at Newcastle, Ind.

W. A. Stultz has sold out his meat market at Clarks Hill, Ind., to B. J. Rogers.

Fred Verila has disposed of his butcher shop at Republic, Mich., to Louis La Forias.

Clyde Hinkley has succeeded to the entire meat business of the old firm of Goodnoe & Hinkley at Charlotte, Mich.

Gilchrist & Hines have sold out their meat market at Traverse City, Mich., to William Carroll.

Mr. McGraw has leased the meat market of G. A. Royer at Mendon, Mich.

X. S. Mars has succeeded Marz & Jwaschla in the meat and grocery business at Everson, Wash.

M. A. Yokum has started a new butcher shop at Spokane, Wash.

John Christenson is about to start a meat market at Washtucna, Wash.

Joseph Gero has opened a new butcher shop at Irondale, Wash.

George McCargo has discontinued his meat business at Seattle, Wash.

George Irish has opened for business at Sunnyside, Wash., as the Sunnyside Meat Market.

Charles Luft has succeeded to the meat business of Luft & Barton at Deer Park, Wash.

Johnson & Jarred have purchased the meat and grocery business of Fonder & Co. at Rockford, Wash.

J. W. Edwards will soon add a meat market to the mercantile establishment of the North Coast Timber Company at Kapowsin, Wash.

The meat market of Galland & Gerhardt at Yakima City, Wash., has been destroyed by fire.

C. H. Waldeck, of Fairmont, has opened a meat market at Exeter, Neb.

O. L. Savage is about to open his new meat market in Beatrice, Neb.

Louis DeBrunner has sold out his butcher shop at Lodge Pole, Neb., to M. D. Tinsman.

W. C. Brodtkorb has engaged in the meat business at Mitchell, Neb.

C. W. Thornton has purchased the meat market of S. B. Niles at Falls City, Neb.

Ed Shoemaker has purchased an interest in the meat market of his brother Will at O'Neill, Neb.

Hegstedt & Johnson have purchased the Schmidt Meat Market at Uehling, Neb.

Young & Myers have succeeded to the meat business of J. T. Young at Protection, Kan.

Reed & Walker have succeeded to the business of the South End Meat Market at Goodland, Kan.

Henry Kern has engaged in the meat business at Tonganoxie, Kan.

The City Meat Market at Comanche, Okla., has been moved from the Johnson building to the Waymire building.

John A. Josephson has sold out his meat business to C. B. Way at McPherson, Kan.

Smith & Tomson have succeeded William Mettlen in the management of the Lucas Meat Market at Lucas, Kan.

T. J. & S. B. Brown have engaged in the meat and grocery business at 1024 Market street, Coffeyville, Kan.

Douglas Shaw has purchased the Little Gem Meat Market at Fairfax, Okla. F. E. Miller will be manager.

Joe Vance has purchased the interest of his partner, Elmer Scott, in the City Meat Market at Waukomis, Okla.

George Woods has purchased the Orlando Meat Market at Orlando, Okla., from Bert Fuchs.

Teator Bros. have succeeded to the meat business of Desch & Co. at Alliance, Neb.

SALE OF EGGS BY WEIGHT

The New York City Commissioner of Weights and Measures, who proposes to reform all commercial industry and to make New York City a consumers' Utopia—and whose office Mayor Gaynor on his sick bed referred to as "a nice, easy job, with a chance to earn lots of glory"—insists that he will compel the sale of eggs by weight in this city, both at wholesale and retail. He held a hearing on this subject last week, and informed the merchants who attended that he intended to apply the law to eggs, though the ordinance does not mention them, and though Alderman Weston, who was present, stated specifically that the Board in enacting the ordinance, had no intention of including eggs in the weight requirement.

Concerning the situation which would result if this threat is carried out, and concerning the general situation as regards eggs, a committee of the New York Mercantile Exchange made a statement to the Commissioner last week, in which it said:

Eggs are received in this city from practically all states lying between the Atlantic Coast and Nebraska, and from the northern boundary of our country to the Gulf of Mexico. They are packed in wood cases, containing usually 30 dozen to the case, placed in straw board "fillers," with an irregular amount of packing material on top and bottom. The receipts amount to upwards of four million of these cases a year. In the calendar year of 1909 they were 4,256,320 cases, or an average of about 13,600 per day, not counting Sundays.

The general receipts of eggs in this market—as in all other markets—are of irregular quality, not only as to separate shipments, but as to the eggs contained in each case. This irregularity of quality is due to the fact that shipments from initial points of collection and packing are gathered from a wide territory, and subject to various methods of marketing and various environments while in course of distribution. The eggs received vary through all stages of quality from practically new laid to rotten and worthless, and in a large number of instances, especially during the season of hot weather, individual cases of eggs contain all of these grades of quality. There is also a considerable variation in the size of eggs, the gross weights per case ranging chiefly from 50 to 58 pounds, and the weight of cases and filler ranging from 10 to 12 pounds generally.

The price at which eggs are sold in the wholesale market is a matter of negotiation, and is affected, under any given market conditions, by the quality as shown by actual examination of representative samples. The size and weight of eggs is only one of the important elements of quality which are considered in negotiating sales, the chief element being freshness, fullness and strength of body.

When the great majority of eggs are fresh, full and strong bodied, as in the spring season, size and weight have an important influence upon selling values; when the majority of eggs are more or less shrunken and weak bodied, or show other defects incident to extreme heat, size and weight have less effect upon value than other elements of quality. And in the winter, when a large part of the trade must be supplied from cold storage, it may often happen that southern fresh eggs averaging say 53 pounds gross to the case, would be worth more money per case or per dozen, than shrunken storage eggs weighing 55 or 56 pounds to the case.

Practically, in selling eggs at wholesale, the size and weight of eggs, as judged by a casual but usually expert inspection, has a just effect upon the price paid, always in relation to other elements of quality.

The eggs received in the New York wholesale market are distributed to retailers and to large consumers by a separate class of trade known as jobbers. The function of the jobber is to separate the various qualities of eggs contained in the original package and to direct each serviceable quality into the appropriate channel of consumption. Jobbers have various classes of customers, generally divided into those who require the freshest and finest eggs, without so much regard to cost, and those who demand a relatively cheap article without so much regard to quality.

The jobber therefore sells eggs of various grades, according to the demand of his various customers, charging different prices for each. In the highest grades he places the best values he can, giving due consideration to freshness, size and cleanness, according to season. In the lower priced grades he places lower qualities, whether from defects in freshness and size, or both, also depending upon the season and the relative supply of fresh eggs.

In general it is a fact that, other qualities being equal, small eggs sell at a lower price per dozen than large eggs in all classes of trade—wholesale, jobbing and retail.

We recognize some advantage in the sale of eggs at retail—from opened cases—by weight. But we also appreciate certain difficulties and disadvantages. And we believe that the sale of eggs at wholesale by weight would be impracticable and enormously expensive.

If eggs were all of the same quality in respect to freshness, there is no question that the retail sale by weight would be the most just and the most logical method. But in

reality the weight of eggs to the unit of quantity is not by any means a certain guide to their relative value owing to the often predominating influence upon value of other qualities. It often happens in the summer season that fresh laid eggs weighing perhaps 9 or 10 to the pound are worth more and are far better to eat than more or less heated eggs that may weigh 8 to the pound. And in the winter practically new laid eggs of relatively small size, are superior to and of intrinsically greater worth than larger and heavier eggs of much greater age.

In regard to the sale of eggs by weight in the wholesale market, we respectfully call attention to the enormous labor that would be involved to ascertain the correct net weight of the goods. There are distributed through the wholesale market of this city an average of about 13,600 cases a day, each case containing 360 eggs. Exact net weights could be obtained only by taking all the eggs from the original packages, and repacking in cases and fillers of known weight. An expert handler could hardly take out, weigh and repack more than 50 cases a day.

Many of the wholesale merchants handle and dispose of 500 to 1,000 cases a day, and on occasions far larger quantities, so that the added expense of handling—which would inevitably go to increase cost to consumers—would be very great, even supposing facilities could be provided for doing the work. If it were proposed to bill the goods by weight upon a test of a sample, the labor would still be a very expensive addition to the cost of handling, and the result would inevitably be inaccurate owing to the irregularity of tares in different cases.

The net weight of a straight carload of 400 cases could be estimated approximately by repacking say ten cases, and estimating the total tare from the tare thus ascertained; but it would be a costly system and produce only approximate results. In the case of miscellaneous shipments made up of smaller lots from various initial points, no reasonable dependence could be placed upon the net weights thus estimated, and the repacking of entire invoices besides involving great expense and lessening the distributive capacity of individual houses, would be detrimental to the quality of the goods.

These are only a few of the difficulties that will arise from an attempt to compel the sale of eggs by weight.

ENFORCING RETAIL MEAT RULES.

The new regulations governing the sale of meats at retail in the city of Wilmington, Del., went into effect last week. They require all retail butchers to screen their shop doors and windows and to protect all meats from flies. Meats exposed for sale outside the shop must be covered by glass, and peddling meats on the streets by farmers and others without covering them is forbidden.



MAIL ORDERS OUR SPECIALTY

Hog Casings Bladders
Sheep Casings Salpetre
Beef Guts Spices, etc.

WE HANDLE EVERYTHING

Make Prompt Shipments. Prices the Lowest. Goods the Best. Absolute Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

TRY PITTSBURG BUTCHERS' & PACKERS' SUPPLY CO.
PITTSBURG, PA.

AND SAVE MONEY ON ALL MAIL ORDERS

New York Section

J. L. Van Neste, of the Conron Bros. Company, returned this week from a trip to the West.

F. B. Cooper, head of the Swift provision department in the New York district, is taking a vacation.

E. C. Whitney, manager of the Hammond house at Williamsburg, has returned from his outing in Maine.

E. C. Pullen, manager of the Hammond branch at Fort Greene market, Brooklyn, left this week for a vacation trip to Maine.

Louis Appel, of the M. & E. Appel Company, has returned from a long rest in the mountains, and is much benefitted in health.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 20, averaged 8.80 cents per pound.

J. A. Howard, of the S. & S. Company, who now makes Chicago his executive headquarters, was in New York for a short time last week.

J. C. Schmidt, manager of the big Swift house at Williamsburg, is expected back next week from Europe, where he has been with his family for a summer's trip.

Vice-President and General Manager G. F. Sulzberger, of the S. & S. Company, returned to Chicago this week after a visit to Eastern plants of the company.

Manager Edward Fetterly, of Swift & Company's East Side Market, is taking his annual vacation. Charles McDonald, of the beef department, is in charge in his absence.

Henry Graeber, Sr., a resident of South Brooklyn for fifty years and a retired butcher for twenty years, died at his home on Sixth avenue on Saturday. Mr. Graeber was born in Germany in 1835. He for many years conducted a butcher business in South Brooklyn, to which his son, Henry Graeber, Jr., succeeded. His wife died twelve years ago, and he leaves three sons and five daughters.

The Department of Health of the city of New York reports the number of pounds of meats, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending Aug. 20, 1910, as follows: Meat.—Manhattan, 15,471 lbs.; Brooklyn, 8,110 lbs.; Queens, 30 lbs.; total, 23,611 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 9,975 lbs.; Brooklyn, 60 lbs.; total, 10,035 lbs. Poultry and Game.—Manhattan, 4,557 lbs.; Brooklyn, 490 lbs.; total, 5,047 lbs.

Sam Prager, well known in the local trade as manager for Swift & Company and the New York Butchers' Company at various times, has organized the S. Prager Commission Company of New York, with a capital

stock of \$10,000, to deal in cattle, meat and poultry. The incorporators are Samuel, Henrietta and Sidney Prager. This concern has bought the branch house of the Indianapolis Abattoir Company in West Harlem Market, and will conduct business there as a representative of that company as well as independently.

CHECK SWINDLERS CATCH BUTCHERS.

One or more swindlers operating the old "cash a check" game have been victimizing East Side retail butchers recently, and some of those who have been victimized desire to warn the entire trade to look out for these crooks. The check game has been given a slight variation in this case, and one which makes it all the more dangerous. A number of butchers have been done out of sums of money, and apparently the swindlers are as far from detection as ever.

The scheme is this: The one who works it goes from house to house in a neighborhood, representing himself as an agent for the Heinz pickle people, and asking for names and addresses with the promise to send them samples of goods. Waiting about until the butcher's wagon comes along he observes with what butcher these people trade. Then going to the telephone he calls up the butcher, representing himself as the customer, and asks the butcher to cash a certified check. In the rush of business the butcher replies "All right." The swindler sends a messenger with the check, and as it is certified by the bank and apparently properly endorsed, he cashes it.

The certification of the checks has been accomplished by the use of forged rubber stamps. A number of such forgeries on the Century Bank, at Fifth avenue and 20th street, have been found within the past week, and other banks have also been used for this purpose. The swindler or swindlers have worked their game cleverly, always in the butcher's rush hour at the shop, when he did not have time to stop and consider, and when the certified check certainly looked good.

Lately they have been working Second avenue from 14th street up on the East Side, but now they are believed to be headed for the West Side. It is suggested that butchers lay a trap for them, trail the messenger who brings in the check to be cashed and thus cause the arrest of the swindler if possible.

CON YEAGER MAKES A CHANGE.

Con Yeager, of Pittsburg, the well-known butchers' supply salesman, has notified the house with which he has been connected for many years that he will sever his connection with them on the first of next January. He is a familiar figure in the trade from one end of the country to the other, and his change of base will be a matter of interest to the trade everywhere. He has not yet announced his new plans.

NEW YORK TRADE RECORD BUTCHER, FISH AND OYSTER FIXTURES.

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

(R) means Renewal Mortgage.

Amaso, Dominic, 214 Thompson; H. Brand. (R) \$100.

Abis, Max, 636 E. 5th; H. Brand. (R) \$100.

Brodsky, Harris, 309 Rivington; Jos. Levy & Co. \$50.

Brown, Max, 580 Concord ave.; Fred Lesser. \$135.

Barash, Marcus, 122 7th ave.; B. Bressman. \$150.

Becker, Alb., 2345 3d ave.; H. Brand. (R) \$150.

Baer, Alois, 58 Broome; H. Brand. (R) \$50.

Brodkin, Abr., 218 E. 6th; H. Brand. (R) \$30.

Berkowitz, David, 638 9th; H. Brand. \$55.

Bland, Jake, 342 E. 63d; H. Brand. \$55.

Berger, Sam, 155 Park ave.; H. Brand. \$110.

Cohn, Bernard, 1348 Park ave.; Jos. Levy & Co. \$50.

Di Giovanni, Vincenzo, 514 Hudson; H. Brand. (R) \$100.

Dissamone, Vinci, 2166 2d ave.; H. Brand. \$120.

Dubliner, Harry, 1471 Brook ave.; H. Brand. (R) \$80.

Divinsky, Louis, 121 Chrystie; H. Brand. (R) \$100.

Ell, Lawrence, 919 E. 165th; New York Butchers' Dressed Beef Co. \$250.

Edelman, Phil, 123 St. Marks place; H. Brand. \$100.

Freilich, Louis, 978 Home; H. Brand. (R) \$115.

Friedman, Mark, 807 Columbus ave.; H. Brand. (R) \$150.

Feldman, Adolf, 325 Stanton; H. Brand. (R) \$50.

Guarnieri Bros., 531 9th ave.; J. Levy & Co. \$300.

Greenbaum, Harris, 230 E. 121st; Jos. Levy & Co. \$50.

Goldman, Benj., 10 E. 114th; H. Brand. \$175.

Gross, Kallman, 1439 Boston road; H. Brand. \$75.

Gamoreman, Abr., 242 E. 110th; H. Brand. \$150.

Horowitz, Max, 1590 Park ave. and 25 E. 114th; H. Brand. \$300.

Horn, Abr., 702 E. 5th; H. Brand. (R) \$50.

Intelligato, Melchino, 65 James; H. Brand. (R) \$75.

Jacobson, Abr., 88 E. 111th; H. Brand. (R) \$50.

Klieger, Harris, 308 E. 103d; Jos. Levy & Co. \$100.

Kessler, Morris, 756 E. 155th; H. Brand. (R) \$50.

Klein, Louis, 326 E. 81st; H. Brand. (R) \$50.

Kottler, Morris, 45 Essex; H. Brand. (R) \$60.

Knoff, Harry, 637 5th; H. Brand. \$50.

Kalstein, Max, 327 E. 100th; H. Brand. \$100.

Lohman, Fred, 1772 Walker; S. Katzenstein. \$350.

Licata, Antonio, 212 Elizabeth; H. Brand. (R) \$50.

Ludman, Selda, 157 E. 110th; H. Brand. \$65.

Locurto, Gaspry, and Michele Vinci, 220 Chrystie; H. Brand. \$90.

Millian, Nath., 231 Eldridge; H. Brand. (R) \$100.

Miroglia, Frank, 328 E. 63d; H. Brand. (R) \$50.

Mazur, Wm., and Joe Urbanski, 546 E. 11th; H. Brand. \$55.

Manheim, P., and M. Schaeffer, 47 Lewis; H. Brand. \$35.

Niola, Giovanni, 32 Spring; H. Brand. (R) \$100.

Olshonsky, Abr., 165 E. 110th; H. Brand. (R) \$50.

Potkin, Harris, 1382 Park ave.; H. Brand. \$100.

